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# THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO  
Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

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## THE CLOSE OF THE TWELFTH VOLUME OF THE MARYLAND FARMER.

The *December* issue for 1875 ends the 12th volume of the *Maryland Farmer*. We feel happy in greeting our readers in this closing month of the year, because, we are assured by numerous friends that our efforts have been graciously received, besides the substantial evidences of our success as practical journalists, for the benefit of our numerous subscribers, embracing every variety of occupation and every class of society, the matrons and solid farmers in the country especially.

We trust that we have given satisfaction commensurate with our earnest efforts to afford useful and valuable information during the year, so as to make each number of the "FARMER" of more intrinsic worth than the cost for the whole year.

We have no reason to complain of the encouragement given us during the past year by the enlightened farmers of Maryland and the Southern States, in the increased list of subscribers.

We shall in no way relax our efforts, and contemplate some changes and new features for 1876, which we hope will be acceptable to our readers, and commensurate with the great impetus that the American Centennial Year will assuredly give to the life of trade, general prosperity of our people, and the rapid progress of both scientific and practical agriculture.

We hope it will in no way be considered too importunate in us to ask the aid of each of our friends to embrace the opportunity presented by the closing year, to exert their influence in extending our circulation for the coming year. If each subscriber should send only one single additional name, our already extensive circulation would be doubled, and our means for usefulness thereby doubled, and in this way all would be benefited.

In this, our valedictory for 1875, we feel safe in congratulating our readers on the increased prosperity and aggregated wealth and resources of our nation. Prices are low for some sorts of produce, but the leading staples of the country are com-

manding fair living prices, and because money is scarce, articles of necessary consumption are reasonable, and economy is becoming the order of the day, while men are beginning to learn to work, and to scout the idea that manual labor is degrading. The inventive genius of our mechanics has made by labor-saving machinery the labor of one man as equally productive as that of four men in the days that have past. The products of the land have of late years been increased immensely, and can be made almost countless, was it necessary, for our whole people to put forth their industrious energies in agricultural production. Our population is rapidly increasing under free and enlightened institutions, a healthy, yet diversified climate, and the beneficence of Divine Providence. All these things are subjects for congratulation.

This is the season when each farmer should look carefully into the past year, and cast up his accounts and behold his errors, that they may be corrected the coming season—draw deductions from how he has managed, and especially in reference to various crops—form his plans, and resolutely determine to improve, where he sees the necessity, upon his past system of farming.

Let each one prepare for the rigors of winter, by providing a sufficiency of food for his stock, comfortable quarters for them and for his laborers, and a well-stocked larder for his family, and he can then fully enjoy his Christmas, which we sincerely wish to be to him a merry and happy one, which it assuredly will be, if he has done all these things we have hastily suggested. To each and to all we commend the jolliest participation of Eliza Cook's carols of the Christmas holly:

"The holly! the holly! oh twine it with the bay—  
Come, give the holly a song;  
For it helps to drive stern winter away,  
With his garments so sombre and long.

It peeps through the trees with its berries of red,  
And its leaves of burnished green,  
When the fruits and flowers have long been dead,  
And not even the daisy is seen.

Then sing to the holly, the Christmas holly,  
That hangs over peasant and king;  
While we laugh and carouse 'neath its glittering boughs,  
To the Christmas holly we'll sing."

### Barn Yard Manure.

The manure made on the farm, consisting of the excrement of the various domestic animals, well incorporated with the refuse of crops, not used as forage—weeds that may be collected from land in hoed crops—washings from the highways, ditch cleanings, etc., will, with intelligent, diligent and frugal management, go far towards, not only maintaining the fertility of the soil, but perpetually increasing it, which is the effort of every progressive farmer. But, with the heavy drain on the soil, consequent upon the removal from it, in the crops marketed, no part of which ever again reaches the soil that produced them, it has been found necessary to supply foreign fertilizers, or the land will be perceptibly and continually impoverished. To select and provide such foreign substances as will supply to the soil, in the cheapest possible form, the scarce and valuable ingredients removed in the exported portions of the crops, must always be controlled by the facilities for obtaining suitable fertilizers at remunerative prices.

In the vicinage of cities, a supply may be obtained, to a considerable extent, from stables, and we have known manure from city stables to be carted regularly for years, a distance of 11 miles, as a return load for a team hauling hay to market. On this farm no stock was kept, except the teams and a few cows, and the hay was all sold, and a large portion of the straw.

Corn and wheat were the principal grains produced. The teams were subsisted on corn and corn fodder mainly. The hay grown was timothy, well known to be a great exhauster. The fertility of this farm was maintained and gradually improved, for years that it was under the eye of the writer; by spreading the straw, not marketed, on the newly seeded grass land, and top-dressing the mowing land at all seasons, when the incumbent crop did not prevent, with the stable manure from the farm, which was small in amount, as the teams were on the road much of the time, that hauled from the city—Peruvian guano, prepared fish manure, and an application of lime, at the rate of 50 bush. per acre every five years. This farm lies in Montgomery Co., Pa., and is known for its productiveness to this day; and a quarter of a century has lapsed since the writer was familiar with the system of cropping and fertilizing pursued on it. This affords us one example of how fertility may be maintained under one class of circumstances.

We are familiar with other farms, so located that a full supply of sea-weed is economically obtainable, and land continually and severely cropped, and the crops mainly exported, is maintained in

fertility by the use of the sea-weed almost exclusively.

Land thus fertilized, we have observed, is exempt to a great extent, from loss of crops from ravages of the cut worm, and the cabbage worm, by which we have seen acres of brassica crops destroyed during the past season.

In other localities, other means of fertilizing must be resorted to, as neither of those mentioned would be practicable.

We have counselled farmers in the interior of the Northern States to use MUCK. The mode of manipulating, applying and treating the muck being one originated by ourselves, whilst we were conducting an experimental farm, and one which has proved very economical and profitable, we shall describe it in this connection.

The muck was thrown out of the bed in times of low water; and, when well drained, was hauled direct to grass fields and spread on the surface in a dry state. Fresh slaked, caustic lime was spread directly on the newly-applied muck—the quantity applied being in proportion to the condition of the land. Both substances having been as uniformly spread as was practicable in the use of shovels, (lime spreaders not being obtainable), the work was completed by a thorough use of the bush harrow, which, by the by, though a relic of primitive husbandry, we value very highly, and consider no set of farm implements complete without it.

Before dismissing this branch of the subject, it will, we believe, be very profitable to some of our readers, if we state some of the advantages of our system of muck fertilizing.

In the order that we have considered it, we will comment.

There is a great, much greater than is generally known, economy in hauling as little water as possible with the muck. By applying on the surface, and exposing but a thin stratum of the muck to germinating influences, all seeds in it are sprouted, and if advantage of a dry day is availed of, when the weed plants are in a small, feeble and incipient state, on the land top-dressed with the muck and lime, and the bush harrow is used again, properly, the application will, by this simple and very inexpensive process, be almost entirely freed from noxious weed seeds. One horse and a boy may thus, in a day, in the use of the *bush harrow*, thoroughly pulverize the lime and manure, and destroy all the weeds on ten acres of land. No other mode known to the writer is at all comparable with that described, for economy and maximum ultimate profit, in the use of muck and lime. Whilst we are a zealous advocate of judicious *composting*, for obtaining compost where it is required, yet we are satisfied



that the maxim, "we can buy gold too dear" is often verified in the course practiced by composters. The value of the labor expended in the manipulation of compost heaps, is often greater than the value of fertilizer produced. Many producers of the numerous class who keep no *farm accounts*, read recommendations of system of handling composts that have been conducted, perhaps in other countries, where manual labor was not a tithe of the cost that it was with them. The result was so encouraging that they were induced to adopt it, without ever knowing the cost, and although the effect of the compost on the crops was good, and gave good crops, yet crops costing more than their market value do not enrich the produce, which is the aim of all. The lime and muck, applied as we recommend, will produce the largest amount of vegetable matter, with which to fertilize, of any mode known, and, after all, that is the most economical way of obtaining and applying fertilizers. Aye, we repeat that *growing manure, where it is required, is the most economical means of obtaining it*—turning under green crops—and its great economy is not properly understood or duly appreciated.

### Winter Treatment of Osage Hedges.

One of the greatest nuisances on a farm or garden is a neglected hedge. One of the cheapest and best of blessings is a hedge well cared for. A large number are annually planted, the greater part left to neglect, a few cared for at great expense, and now and then one which really does credit to the plant as a protective fence, and to the intelligence and good judgment of the owner.

The osage orange is naturally a timber tree. In Texas they use it extensively for joists for dwellings and barns. We do not want it as a tree for hedges; yet we have to use plants that are naturally trees for hedges, because plants that are shrubs grow too slow. We know that these tree plants can be kept down to a moderate size by summer pruning, and so we plant the osage orange because it is a rapid growing tree plant, and keep it within bounds by shearing in summer.

But those who know this, abuse the knowledge by cutting away almost as soon as the young plants are set out and begin to grow, but the best hedgers now do not touch the plants till they have grown and have stems as thick as spade handles. Then they saw them off at this season, or in winter, clean down to the surface of the ground. In this way a large amount of strong sprouts follow, which are then put into the approved hedge form the next summer.

In this way we see how a hedge which has been left to grow in its own wilful way, may be brought to repentance, and to prove a great blessing instead of a nuisance to all around it. Though the plants are old, and as thick as one's arm, they will sprout out with universally strong shoots, if sawed off close to the ground. And here it may be proper to remark that sawing off close to the ground does not mean twelve inches or six inches, but as close as the saw can be made to work, and this explanation is necessary, because people think the plant will not sprout out when cut so low. But it will. No one will be sorry for doing it. It looks better, and it is better every way.

The worst trouble with hedges is to fill in gaps occasioned by dead plants, and these gaps are very likely to occur in the old and neglected hedges referred to as being excellent candidates for reconstruction by cutting down. The usual plan is to get strong one, two or three year old plants, and fill in. But it is found in practice that it is but time and money lost. The old ones alongside starve and crowd out the younger and newly planted ones. It is better to dig up some strong and good ones at the end of the hedge, of the same age and character, and fill these in after cutting back; and if some very good soil is put in with them, so as to give them a little advantage over the surrounding ones, they will all go on about the same way together. The piece at the end, where the other ones were taken from, may be filled up with younger ones, and these will all go along equally together, and make as good a hedge as the others in time.

### British Agricultural Statistics.

The agricultural returns for Great Britain for the current year have just been published, and show the following result in acres, as compared with the three previous years:

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Wheat,	3,598,657	3,490,380	3,630,300	3,342,338
Barley,	2,316,332	2,335,913	2,287,987	2,509,598
Oats,	2,705,837	2,676,227	2,596,364	2,664,048
Potatoes,	564,083	514,872	520,428	522,634
Hops,	61,927	63,278	65,805	69,203

The area in wheat is therefore about 290,000 acres less than last year, a reduction of nearly 8 per cent. Barley shows an increase somewhat larger in proportion than the decrease in wheat, though not as large in area. The number of animals, June 25th in each year, is as follows:

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cattle,	5,624,995	5,964,549	6,125,491	6,012,605
Sheep,	27,921,507	29,427,635	30,313,941	29,165,278
Pigs,	1,771,749	2,500,259	2,422,832	2,229,870

Corn is so abundant in Missouri that it is selling for fifteen cents per bushel.

*Agricultural Calendar.***FARM WORK FOR DECEMBER.**

Much work is to be done this month. Cold weather may be expected, and hail, rain and snows are the usual attendants of bleak December, and farmers ought to be prepared for all emergencies before they arise.

We presume the ice-house is in perfect order to receive the ice that may be looked for this month, and when it does come it ought to be gathered, for it sometimes happens in this region that it is only obtainable before the new year. It is important to see, therefore, that the ice-pond is secure and full of pure water, ready for the first freeze. Because we had such an abundance last year, it does not follow that it will be the case the present winter.

The corn crop is supposed to be in the cribs, but if not, let it be housed as soon as possible, certainly before Christmas, as it is liable to depredation all the time it is in the field, and the longer it is out, the shorter will be the crop. Provender ought to be conveniently placed, so as in bad weather, to be easily accessible for feeding the different sorts of stock. Shelters must be at once provided to keep the stock warm and dry. Large quantities of leaves, it is advisable to have gathered dry and put under cover to make beds for cows and hogs particularly; and a large wood pile against the coming of deep snows, bad roads and severely cold weather. Keep all the shelters for sheep and young stock well littered with leaves or straw, so that they will be dry at all times. Sow once a week plaster under these shelters and in the stables as it will fix the ammonia.

**TOBACCO.**

Strip all the tobacco you can before New-Year. It gives a good start in next year's work.

**MILCH COWS.**

Feed your cows generously and make all the butter you can before freezing weather comes in.

**HOGS.**

Push ahead the fattening of those intended for killing. Feed them regularly with a variety of food until a week or ten days before you kill them, during which time confine their diet to sound corn or peas, or both, so as to harden their fat and make the meat firm.

**BREEDING SOWS AND STORE HOGS**

should receive good attention and be high-fed during the cold term. They should have warm lodgings in close pens, with plenty of dry litter for beds,

and these beds changed at least once a week, so as to keep them dry. See that occasionally they have sulphur and salt in their food, not much at a time, and have access to clean water and charcoal or rotten wood.

**STOCK OF ALL KINDS.**

Feed all the stock generously, but waste not the hay or other long provender; keep the barn yard well covered with corn stalks, leaves, muck, old straw, wood's earth, and any and everything that will increase the manure pile, by the constant tramping of the stock, and by absorbing the liquid manure. Use plaster freely in the barn yard. Let your stock have plenty of salt, and sometimes ashes may be mixed in equal portion with the salt. Let them have clean, pure water always, and convenient, that they will not have to travel a distance through mud, or wade through snow banks, to get a drink. Keep the young and weak stock separated from the older and stronger. If you have a spiteful ox or cow, or a viscious horse, put it by itself that it may not injure others. Lock your stable doors at night; it may be some protection against thieves, or home-folks riding the horses at night, as is often practiced by our sable help and sometimes by our white employees.

**PLOWING.**

All low, turfy spots ought this month to be plowed in narrow lands, with the centre furrows left deep and clear, so as to act as drains. All stiff lands should be plowed deep, or subsoiled, so as to have the full benefit of the ameliorating and fertilizing effects of the frost and snow of winter.

**POULTRY.**

If you desire a good supply of eggs, see that your hen-house is warm and kept dry and clean. Make their nests of leaves or cut straw. Have boxes filled with coarse gravel, lime or broken bones,—coarse bone dust is excellent,—accessible to the fowls, and pure water; let a large box be kept filled with ashes for them to dust themselves. Feed high with a variety of food—baked or boiled potatoes mixed with meal, husks, oats, rye, or buckwheat and bits of refuse meat, &c. See that they have sometimes the outer leaves of cabbage, or turnips cut fine. Sulphur or lime occasionally put in the water is wholesome, and cayenne pepper sprinkled over their potatoes or cabbage, &c., is excellent for the preservation of their health.

**SLEIGHS AND SLEDS.**

Provide good sleighs for the enjoyment of your families in winter when the snows come, if come they do, and have large sleds ready, to transport your grain or other produce to the markets or to



railroads. By using them you can carry 100 bushels of grain as easily as you can on a wagon 50 bushels on good roads. You can haul on sleds two cords of wood with less horse power than is required usually to haul one cord. They are very convenient to send logs to the saw mills to be sawed into plank or hoghead siding. If you have the logs cut, you can send to the mills enough in a few days, when the snow is fit, as will serve your purpose for the year; and the loading will be much easier than on the running gear of a wagon, or other team.

## GARDEN WORK.

### GARDEN WORK FOR DECEMBER.

Those who have charge of a family garden in the country have but little work to do this month, if they were industrious, and followed our suggestions for work to be performed in the garden during September and October. But if, from any cause, certain work has been neglected, it behoves our gardeners to take prompt action now.

*Cabbages and Roots*, if not secured already, must be, except carrots, parsnips and salsify, which are best left in the ground all winter, and taken up fresh as wanted for use.

*Artichoke, Asparagus and Strawberry beds* may all still be dressed and mulched with manure; care being taken not to cover the strawberry plants unless on the approach of severe cold a slight sprinkling of straw may be given to them.

*Stiff Clay Beds*.—Either trench these, or manure well and spade up deep, leaving them in the rough state for the action of the frost.

*Make Compost Beds.*

*Prune*, in good weather, hardy trees and shrubs.

*Plants in Frames*.—Look well to your cold frames, and when the moderation of the weather will allow, raise the sashes in the middle of the day, taking care to close them before sunset, or before, if the weather turns cold. Cover the glasses with mats or old carpets, or even plank, in cold weather.

The most extensive grape grower in this county is Judge McCollister, who has an extensive vineyard; but instead of shipping them to the city, he makes, every season, from two to three barrels of wine. He has now in his cellar several barrels from ten to fifteen years old, and as nice as can be obtained in this country.—*Centreville Recorder*.

The agricultural product of Colorado is estimated at about five million dollars, or double that of last year.

## Maryland Farms.

The following statement is taken from the monthly report of the Agricultural Department, being made up from the correspondents of the several counties. Those counties from which a low average is reported will be stimulated to increase their average yield:

The annual production per acre, as deduced from the aggregate value of all farm products and betterments of stock in the several counties is thus presented, each being named in the order of precedence:

Cecil, \$16.77 per acre; Baltimore, \$15.25; Kent, \$15.07; Harford, \$14.34; Washington, \$14.32, Frederick, \$14.22; Carroll, \$13.49; Howard, \$13.23; Anne Arundel, \$13.03; Talbot, 11.70; Montgomery, \$11.38; Prince George's, \$10.72; Alleghany, \$10.68; Queen Anne, \$10.53; Dorchester, \$10.53; Somerset, \$8.65; Charles, \$8.42; St. Mary's, \$8.38; Wicomico, \$7.78; Caroline, \$7.64, Calvert, \$7.58; Worcester, \$7.53.

The last assessment of Baltimore County by the local authorities, in 1865, made the valuation of farms and unimproved lands about \$40,000,000. Prices have greatly advanced near the city of Baltimore within a few years. Within a distance of ten to fifteen miles the range is from \$100 to \$2,000 per acre. Improved farms beyond this limit, with convenient buildings, orchards, &c., command \$70 to \$200 per acre. Some dilapidated farms are selling below their value, at \$30 to \$75 per acre. Timberlands are worth from \$50 to \$200. Sedge-fields or worn and neglected lands, if not too near towns and railroads, can be got from \$30 to \$50 per acre. The best soils are of limestone origin, fine for cereals, and worth \$75 to \$200 per acre. A sandy loam predominates near Baltimore, and is found very suitable for gardening and fruit growing. A third class is a sandy soil adapted to sweet potatoes and peaches.

WHAT GRANGERS CAN DO.—They can, if they will, bring together a large fund of useful and entertaining knowledge. In New Jersey, says the *Farmer and Artizan*, "on an average, the Granges in this State contain from forty to fifty practical farmers, and as many practical housekeepers.—Among this number of practical farmers, embracing experience in reference to all kinds of agricultural operations, grain raising, fruit raising, stock raising, and all of their collateral occupations, how much real valuable knowledge is possessed? How much each one of these fifty farmers in the course of his individual experience has learned that has never been learned by any one of the other forty-nine. The same may be said of the matrons."

## THE TOBACCO INTERESTS DOUBLY TAXED.

"In these days of oppressive taxation and prohibition tariffs, woe unto the industrial interest which does not know how to protect itself in the Federal Congress. Legislation in this country is molded and controlled by the omnipotence of combination and co-operation, and as a rule those industries which do not have recourse to these, and keep a paid lobby to look after their interests, are made the scapegoats of the others, and are compelled, in violation of right and equity, to bear burdens which should be equally distributed among the whole. A striking instance in illustration of this fact was brought to the attention of the National Agricultural Congress by Mr. Burwell, of Virginia. After exposing the great loss and inconvenience to which planters and manufacturers of tobacco were subjected by the frequent changes in the internal revenue laws, in their bearing upon that great staple, he proved most conclusively that the great burden of between thirty-three and thirty-four millions levied on that great staple fell, in a great measure, on the laboring classes, and that the late Act of Congress, passed the 3d of March, 1875, increasing the tax from twenty to twenty-four cents per pound, inflicted a great injury upon all classes, as unnecessary as it was wanton, inasmuch as it did not add a single dollar to the revenue derived by the Government from it.

Mr. Burwell demonstrated conclusively the injustice and absurdity of a policy which fixes a double burden on manufactured tobacco, of a tariff impost on its essential ingredients, for instance, on licorice, of ten cents gold per pound, and, after its incorporation with the manufactured article, an excise tax of twenty-four cents currency.

The Agricultural, the greatest of all our industries, has suffered in many ways from an unjust distribution of the burdens of taxation, but, happily, the farmers and planters have determined at last to combine for mutual protection, and the million or more of votes cast by the Patrons of Husbandry cannot fail to secure to them that influence in the legislation of the country which they of right should exercise."

The above, we clip from our valuable exchange — *The Turf, Field and Farm* — and heartily concur in the views expressed. We are sure, from the action already taken by our Maryland Grangers, in the tobacco growing section of the State, that important measures will be pressed on Congress, and upon the attention of our legislature, the coming winter. This large interest has been neglected too long, and those who are deeply concerned have

uncomplainingly submitted to ruinous taxes and other burthens imposed upon their hard toil, until the prices received by the growers barely meet the cost of its production.

We append the resolutions submitted by Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, to the National Agricultural Congress at its 4th session, held recently in Cincinnati, and commend them to the careful study of tobacco planters and manufacturers. They are as follows:

"WHEREAS, The manufacturers and planters of tobacco have been heretofore subjected to great loss and inconvenience by frequent changes in the internal revenue laws in their bearing on this great staple; and

"WHEREAS, The great burdens of 33 to 34 millions of dollars, annually levied on this staple production, in a great measure falls on the laboring classes engaged in its production and consumption, especially now with reduced wages of these classes for its consumption; and

"WHEREAS, The late act of Congress, passed the 3d of March, 1875, increasing the tax from 20 to 24 cents per pound, inflicted irreparable injury on all classes, and was utterly unnecessary, inasmuch as it has not increased the revenue derived by the government from it; therefore,

*Resolved*, As the sense of the National Agricultural Congress that the Congress of the United States at its next session be requested to adopt a settled and uniform policy in the internal revenue laws as they affect this great interest of the middle tier of States of the Union, and as a basis of such a policy, we recommend a reduction of tax to ten cents per pound, and all unnecessary restrictions, either in the terms of the law or by regulation of the Department, except for the certain collection of the revenue, be repealed *promptly* at its next session.

*Resolved*, That the policy which fixes a double burden on manufactured tobacco, of a tariff import on its essential ingredients, for instance, on licorice, of ten cents gold per pound, and, after its incorporation with the manufactured article, an excise tax of twenty-four cents currency on the same article, is unjust and inequitable if not violative of the great principle of equal and uniform taxation prescribed in the Federal Constitution, and therefore we recommend that the principle of drawback be extended to these ingredients for the purpose of fostering the domestic and foreign trade in this article."

A farm of 67 acres on Beaver creek, Washington county, was sold for \$115 per acre, being the largest sale of land in that county for many years.



## Digest of Crop Reports.

The regular monthly report of the U. S. Agricultural Department for October gives the following:

## WHEAT.

The wheat crop of the present year is a short one, and the deficiency is augmented by a marked deterioration in quality.

The average for the entire territory reported the present month is about 80 per cent. of last year's production. If this indicates the total depreciation, it amounts to nearly 62,000,000 bushels, and gives a crop of 246,000,000 bushels. But the quality is also lower than last year, and the depreciation is heaviest in what are known in a special sense as wheat-growing regions. In quality, the crop averages 84, or 16 per cent. below sound condition.

## CORN.

The condition of the corn crop, as reported on the 1st of October, is exceptionally high. Its average status in several of the States is above the standard of good condition; *i. e.*, in extra thrift and productive vigor. This is the case in all the Southern States except Louisiana and Texas; in all the Middle States except New York; and in Missouri and Kansas in the West. In the remaining States, with few exceptions, the averages are higher than usual of late years, after the customary ravages of insects and withering of drought. Wisconsin appears to have sustained most injury from frost. In the Ohio Valley States the extraordinary promise of September has been somewhat reduced by frost in low lands, or in the area planted late and slow in maturing. There will be a large quantity of unmerchantable corn soft and loose on the ear, and a considerable proportion of unsound fodder. The crop will be comparatively large in quantity, but poor in quality, except in the Southern and Pacific States.

## RYE.

The crop of 1874 was about an average one. The product reported this year falls short of that about 4 per cent. The crop is fully equal to last year's, in both yield and quality, in New England, and does not vary much from it in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, taken as a whole. Among them, the greatest decrease in product is in Georgia, 8 per cent., and the greatest increase 30 per cent., and 8 per cent. in quality, in Texas, which reported last year 13 bushels as the average yield per acre, and in Mississippi 9 per cent., and 3 per cent. in quality, on a yield of 9.4 bushels per acre. Arkansas, yielding last year 12.7 bushels per acre, reports an increase of 55 per cent. in product.

The production of rye is not extensive in any of these states.

## OATS.

Returns make the entire product 5 per cent. greater than last year. Between the thirty-fourth and the forty-first parallels, as previously reported, an unprecedented crop, as reported July 1, was very largely diminished in the product saved, and universally damaged in quality by the long-continued and flooding rains. Early drought pinched the crop in Delaware, Maryland, and parts of Virginia, and ravages of the army worm, extensive in Ohio, had some effect in adjoining States also in diminishing the product gathered. Yet in that section, as a whole, the vast quantities destroyed scarcely reduced the product below that of the previous year.

## BARLEY.

The product of barley returned is 87 per cent. of last year's crop. About an equal reduction in quality is indicated. Except in Rhode Island, 77 and 93; Delaware, 65 and 87, and California, 79 and 98, the falling off of both quantity and quality is almost exclusively within the area of excessive rains.

## BUCKWHEAT.

The condition of the entire crop is not far from average. In about five States which produce above four-fifths of it, the average is—New York, 94; New Jersey, 99; Pennsylvania, 103; Virginia, 106; Ohio, 96.

## COTTON.

An improvement in the condition of cotton during the past month is indicated in Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas. The depreciation in Mississippi is slight, from 98 to 96, occasioned by storms. The destructive equinoctial storm wasted and stained much fibre in Southern Texas, reducing the State percentage of condition from 94 to 88. In North Carolina and Tennessee, September was cold and the harvest is late, with less favorable prospects of a top crop. A reduction of the percentage of Georgia from 76 to 71 is caused by storms and the increasing prevalence of rust, South Carolina is 3 per cent. lower from similar conditions. In several counties of Florida the caterpillar has been injurious. Taking a survey of the whole field, the reduction of condition since the September returns is an undoubted fact.

## POTATOES.

The crop, as a whole, promises to be extraordinary in both yield and quality. The only drawbacks upon condition, reported as originating in September, are too dry weather in isolated localities in Ohio, Wisconsin and Missouri, and slight injuries from frosts in parts of Michigan, Illinois,

Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa.

#### SWEET POTATOES.

The condition is average in Delaware; in Mississippi, 111; Louisiana, 101; Arkansas, 113; Kansas, 103. In other States which grow the crop to any extent, it ranges between 82 in Georgia and 98 in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. New Jersey, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia and Missouri are 97.

#### TOBACCO.

The condition of the tobacco, on the whole, is 2 per cent. above average. The New England crop is unusually fine.

#### FATTENING CATTLE.

The number of fattening cattle in the country is somewhat greater than last year. There is a falling off in all the New England States except Connecticut, which reports an increase nearly balancing the deficiency of the others. Of the Middle States, New Jersey reports a number equal to last year, but the others show a decline, Pennsylvania reducing her estimate 6 per cent. The South Atlantic Coast States show a small increase, North and South Carolina making good the loss of 7 per cent. in Maryland. Texas, by an increase of 6 per cent. upon her large aggregate, raises the number of the Gulf States considerably above last year, notwithstanding the decline in all the other States, amounting to 12 per cent. in Louisiana. Of the Southern Inland States, Arkansas reports an increase, but this is more than counterbalanced by the loss in all the others. North of the Ohio River, Michigan and Illinois equal last year's report, but the other States fall below. West of the Mississippi all the States report an increase ranging from 2 per cent. in Nebraska to 53 per cent. in Kansas.

#### Alabama Claims.

The *Baltimore Gazette* gives the following award to a Baltimore firm:

A dispatch received at the Gazette office from Washington, D. C., giving the awards of the Alabama Claims Commission, says: Case 619 of Thomas and Wm. H. Whitridge for vessel and cargo, and Case 620 for the same firm for loss of cargo, the former \$28,084.13, and the latter \$12,130.94 has been allowed by the Alabama Claim Commission. The claims were instituted by Horatio L. Whitridge, Esq., since deceased, (the firm now being Thos. Whitridge & Co.), for the loss of the bark Henrietta with cargo, and the loss of the cargo of the bark Mondamin, sunk and captured by the Confederate privateer Alabama.

#### Reduction of Elevator Charges.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company yesterday announced a schedule of charges at their Locust Point elevators, to take effect Nov. 10th, the 10th inst., which is a considerable reduction from the present schedule. As far as information could be obtained, the new charges will be lower than the regular rates for the same services at other terminal points. In Philadelphia, one of the elevator companies, a few days since, reduced its charges, but the other companies in that city did not concur. Gardener's transfer Elevator at Canton will probably make the same reductions at Locust Point. The new schedule is as follows:

On grain from cars, inspected in good condition only—Receiving, weighing, delivery to carts or vessels, wharfage on the grain and storage for first ten days, or parts of the same, one and one-fourth cents per bushel, a reduction of one-half cent, to be paid by the consignees of the grain. Same from vessels, when received, one and one-half cents per bushel, a reduction of one-half cent. Each succeeding ten days, or parts of the same, three-eighths of one cent per bushel, a reduction of one-eighth cent. Delivering in bags, including sewing or tying, with specific weight in each bag, one cent per bushel additional. Delivering in bags, including sewing or tying, without specific weight in each bag, five-eighths of one cent per bushel additional, a reduction of one-eighth cent. Screening and blowing, one-fourth of one cent per bushel. Vessels delivering or receiving grain to pay Baltimore city rates of wharfage in addition to the above charges. The company reserves the right to decline to receive or store unsound or unmerchantable grain, or grain from vessels. All grain that may become heated or out of condition while in store, will be charged one cent per bushel for each five days, or parts thereof, that said grain may remain in store five days after notice has been posted upon the bulletin board of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange that such grain has become heated or out of condition. No grain will be received in store until it has been inspected and graded by authorized inspectors, unless by special agreement. All grain received will be subject to the above rules and the conditions of the warehouse receipts. Warehouse receipts will be issued only by the superintendent of the elevator, at his office, upon the payment of freight and charges.—*Baltimore Sun*.

A curious potato was grown in a Utica garden this season. It resembles the forward portion of the left foot of a man, being in good proportion, and all the toes being well defined,



## POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.

From the proceedings of the November session of this old and useful Society we make the following extracts, as officially reported for the *Washington Weekly Star*, by the efficient and intelligent secretary, Dr. J. E. Snodgrass.

The attendance was small because of the absence of many members at the elections in a large number of States, including Maryland and Virginia, where a number of them reside.

## SPLENDID OCTOBER PEACHES,

known as the "Levy Peach," grown in his garden on Missouri avenue, near 42 street, Washington. He said they were the last picking, just made. This peach has unusual lateness to recommend it, as well as its rich pulp and inviting color. They were of very large size, some of them measuring as much as fifteen inches in circumference, and weighing, as Mr. Folsom and others thought, nearly a pound.

Mr. Levy having generously made the offer to let buds be taken from the tree on which these peaches had grown, on motion a vote of thanks was tendered to him for their exhibition and his generous offer as to buds for grafting.

[We have seen these peaches in previous years, when Mr. Levy heretofore exhibited them in this society, and they were decidedly the handsomest and best peaches we ever saw in October, and farmers will do well to procure buds.]

The secretary laid upon the table the October report of the Agricultural Department, stating that, at his request, Commissioner Watts had placed the name of the association upon his distribution list. He moved a vote of thanks to that officer, which was adopted.

## THE APPLE.

The order of the day having been called, President Gillingham read a very acceptable paper on the apple.

Mr. Seaman, the modeler for the Agricultural Museum, presented an apple for a name—a pear-shaped, bright red, and very solid apple.

The secretary said a specimen of the same apple was among the samples on the table at the October meeting of the association. He took it home and roasted it, finding it a slow cooking apple. But from its tendency to wilt, for he had only eaten it a day or two ago, he should think it would prove a good keeper.

The President thought it would turn out to be the Cannon, or winter pearmain.

Dr. Howland said he thought there was too great a stress put by the worthy president upon the adaptation of soils. In Michigan the pine trees thrive well on rich, alluvial soil, whereas, according to the prevalent notion hereabout, only sandy or poor soil was adapted. Dr. Howland further alluded to fruit, as well as forest trees, on his farm at Mount Vernon Spring, which seemed to prosper on soils of variant qualities.

Mrs. Elliott thought the nature of the soil had something to do with the flavor of the apple or other fruits.

Mr. Stockbridge called attention to the fact that pines took the place of oaks, when the forest of the latter were cut down, and the places where they stood suffered to lay out after exhausting cultivation,

as a fitting illustration of the adaptation theory as to the condition of soils.

The secretary said we should derive from the fact mentioned by Mr. Stockbridge a valuable hint as to the necessity of a

## ROTATION OF FRUIT CROPS,

as well as of grain crops. Nature was a great teacher in this as in other matters.

The President—That's so, Doctor.

Mrs. Nute thought the volatile properties of the pine or rosin tree might account for its using up the virtues of the soil, so as to render it unadapted to a second crop of pines. Hence the crop of oaks.

The apple being through with, Mr. Stockbridge referred to the subject of

## • CRANBERRY CULTURE,

and gave an interesting description of the original plantations of this fruit at Cape Cod, whereby a large area of formerly useless swamps were made to supply not only the markets of this country to a large extent, but even those of Europe, and, indeed, all over the world.

Dr. Howland stated here that the first New Jersey cranberries brought to the Washington market this season commanded \$12 per barrel. It was a largely raised and profitable crop there.

Mr. Williams, the representative of the *Washington Tribune*, stated that in the face of the high price commanded by northern cranberries in this market, the Washington Produce Exchange had refused to quote them—in fact, had excluded them from its price list.

This ended the discussion on fruits, which had proved interesting and profitable, showing that the meeting was wisely proceeded with.

## ESSAYS POSTPONED.

The essay from Mr. Snowden, and the statement of his plan of pruning, expected from Mr. Saunders went over to the next meeting, which will convene at the same place at noon on Tuesday, the 7th day of December next.

[We know from long association with it, that those who attend the meetings of this association can be benefitted greatly thereby; and the discussions are open and free to the public, who are cordially invited to attend the meetings.]

## Real Value of Newspapers.

While we were engaged in farming, which was many years, in the Western States, we always took several agricultural papers; and we could safely say, each year, that there was some item or article in each number that was clearly of as much value to us, and in tangible form, as the cost of the paper for the whole year. And we have heard many other reading, thinking farmers say the same. They learned something in every number by which they were considerable gainers; and without which they would have been losers to much more than cost of the paper. Yet, how many farmers say they "can't afford to pay one or two dollars for a paper,"



### Farmer's Families.

A correspondent in the *American Agriculturist*, "Faith Rochester," makes these happy and timely suggestions:

One would suppose from much that is written, that farmers' families were to be pitied above all others. Is this so? Is the lot of the farmer's wife necessarily lonesome and dreary? Are farmers' children more abused than other children? I cannot see that such is the case. With a good husband and children, I would rather take the risks of farm life in any comfortable part of the country, than to undertake any other kind of life I have had a chance to try or observe. No position is exempt from troubles and temptations; but for a family of little children, a farm seems to me the safest place. And yet everything "depends upon circumstances," and if the children take no interest in the farm or country objects, and if parents take less interest in the children's daily happiness and growth than money-making, the case is a hard one for all concerned. Since these papers were begun, I have lived in the city, village and country, and nothing suits me so well as the farm. In this the whole family are agreed. At present, agricultural papers and catalogues are voted among the most interesting of literature, and there is a never-failing interest in the growth of everything upon the place. I shall not tell what small business our present farming is; it is all that we can manage just now, and looks likely to increase with the passing years.

Farmers' wives are not necessarily overworked more severely than other house keepers. This depends upon the kind of work done on the farm and the facilities for doing it. In fact, it depends mainly upon the husband. By proper consideration, he can generally save his wife from undue labor—at least he can do as well as other men, for I think that it is almost impossible for husbands in average circumstances, at the present stage of civilization, to give the mothers of their children as easy and pleasant circumstances as all mothers ought to have, for the sake of the human race; this, however, is a matter of public concern quite as much as of private duty, and it is a business in which society and the individual must co-operate.

If the farmer has children, he must remember that their proper care is the most important business, and it is a great folly or gross wickedness for him to carry on work which is injurious to them; work that keeps himself constantly anxious and hurried. If he slaves himself and wife, and the children too, as they grow old enough to be yoked to his business, for the sake of having plenty of money for his children to spend in coming years, he is a very foolish man; but if he is simply bound to get rich, and does not care how much it hurts his wife and children, he is a very wicked man. If the children are not well brought up, they will only squander the money so hardly earned.

Child life on the farm may have a wider range of wholesome experiences than child life in almost any other situation. Stock kindly cared for and petted, trees thoughtfully planted and tended, fruit well selected and cultivated, vegetables raised with a purpose and with thought about their habits

and uses, flowers lovingly sown and gathered—all these are wholesome in their influence upon the youthful mind, and furnish a kindergarten of the best kind. Farmers' children who are not overworked, and whose book education may seem to be neglected, often make excellent scholars when they go to school and college, and go with robust health gained from their early training on the farm.

If farmers' families have the good sense to dress with simplicity, and choose plain articles of furniture that are not too good for daily use and comfort—if they know enough to live on plain substantial food, with home-raised fruit served plainly but plentifully, instead of cake and pie, if among the necessities of life they reckon good books and papers, they need not be so badly worked as they often seem, nor lead such lean poor lives intellectually. As for the social isolation, this is sometimes to be deplored, but it makes all the difference in the world whether it is a loving, happy, improving kind of family set by itself upon the farm, or a selfish, growling, ignorant set of people. The quiet of the farm is one of its chief attractions for me. There are few farms so isolated that our friends cannot find us there, and they who show themselves friendly will have friends.

### The Virginia State Fair.

Our State Agricultural Society has always been very fortunate in having good weather for its exhibitions. The fair just closed was peculiarly favored in that respect. But had it held over one day longer, it would have had rain to contend against. We take much pleasure in bearing our testimony to the masterly management of the President, Secretary and their assistants. They thought of everything, and like people who think calmly, they acted quietly, unostentatiously and efficiently. The aggregate attendance at the exhibition was very imposing.

In very proper ecstasies, the editor of the *Whig* goes off in this wise: "One thing which pleased us, was the presence, in considerable numbers, of blooming beauties from the country. How healthy and radiant they looked—enjoying everything they saw, and laying in stores of talk for the home folks. Some of them actually looked good enough to eat. Talk about ripe fruit—cherries, peaches, apricots and all that—a fresh, blooming, innocent, country girl is sweeter, lovelier and more enchanting than all of them.

"From the glance of her eye  
Shun danger and fly,  
Or die by the glance of—

well, any of them, whether named Mary, Sallie, Fannie, or what not."—*Richmond Whig*.

Harris Lewis says he has found as high as 30 per cent. of cream in the last pint of milk drawn from a cow, when the first pint from the same cow had only 9½ per cent.

## SCIENTIFIC.

The well-disciplined mind will absorb knowledge as the ocean absorbs the rain-drops that fall into it. But it is not the store-house merely, for the truths which God has revealed, but it employs that truth in the exercise of reason, judgment and imagination. And as there is no known limit to the facts revealed in the works and Word of God; no limit to the expansion of the human faculties, we discover, also, a boundless range of thought and reasoning. But how soon are we lost in the vastness of the field we attempt to explore. We examine the "starry heavens." The naked eye takes in more than the mind can comprehend. And still we are dissatisfied. We call in the aid of science and scientific instruments that we may see more, and understand better the laws that regulate and control the worlds and systems of worlds thus revealed. We grasp the "solar system" with its complicated parts and gorgeous surroundings. And here we are compelled to stop. As yet, science can take us no further. But have we reached the boundary of creation? May there not be other bodies larger and more distant, whose centre of motion is our sun, around which they revolve, though unseen and unknown, in their own time and place? Science may yet reveal that truth. But what then? Even though we have extended our system a hundred or even a thousand times its present magnitude, we have found no more in comparison with the whole, than a grain of sand to the myriads of particles that compose our earth.

If we mistake not, some 2,000 fixed stars are visible to the naked eye, and by the aid of the telescope some 100,000,000 more are seen. And yet, in the language of another, "All this vast assemblage of suns and worlds may bear no greater proportion to what lies beyond the utmost boundaries of human vision, than a drop of water to the ocean: and if stricken out of being, would be no more missed to an eye that could take in the universe than the fall of a single leaf from the forest."

And the question here arises: For what purpose have all these bodies been created and preserved in existence? We are not satisfied with what we know on this subject,—that the earth is inhabited by intelligent beings, and the sun, planets and stars are lighted up in the firmament, merely to attend us in our course, and to shed a few glimmering rays upon our weary pathway. The mind revolts at such a thought. And as we contemplate the Creator and His works—the number and magnitude of globes that come to our view, and then in imagination, see world upon world and system upon system, extending through the boundless

space of infinity we anxiously inquire, are not all these worlds inhabited by intelligent beings? May we not believe in the plurality of worlds? Let us examine the evidence upon which this belief is founded:

1st. The magnitude of the planetary system will afford ample scope for the abode of myriads of inhabitants.

The several planets with which we are familiar, with their satellites and rings, furnish a space for a population equivalent, at least, to twenty-seven thousand worlds like our own. And can it be that this vast expanse presents to the eye of Omniscience one vast scene of bareness and desolation? Is there nothing but interminable deserts, frightful precipices and gloomy caverns, throughout all these vast regions? Does eternal silence reign there?

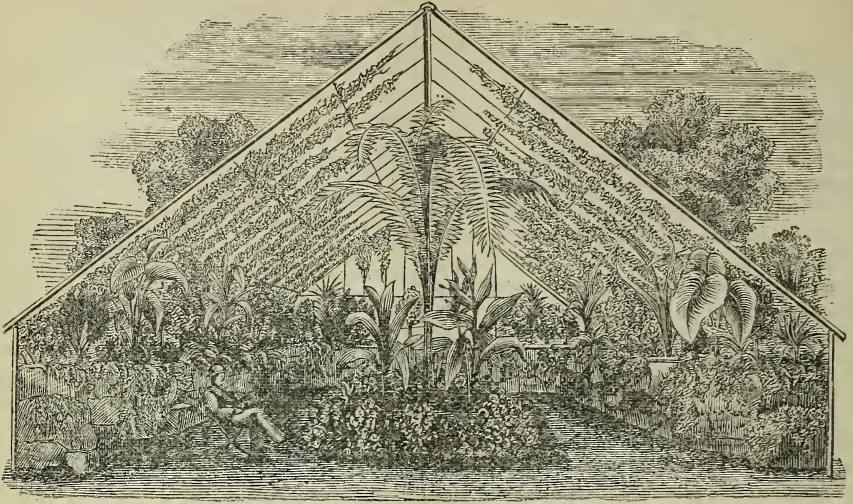
To suppose thus, is to entertain distorted views of the Creator's attributes and perfections. Was it the sole object of creation to fill immensity with inert matter? Did Jehovah light up the sun and put in motion the planetary system, simply to try the law of gravitation? "He formed the earth to be inhabited." He created and placed upon it intelligent and immortal beings, capable of adoring His power, wisdom and goodness. And is this all? Has all been created solely for man? Do suns shine, planets roll, and the universe exist for him alone? Can we believe that God has peopled only one twenty-seventh part of the known creation, and left the twenty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine parts a gloomy waste?

Reasoning from what we know and must admit, we suppose that the Creator regards mind of more consequence than matter. If not so, why has He created the universe on account of man! This must be our inference if we deny the plurality of worlds. Yet, if mind is of so much consequence in comparison with matter, why may we not suppose that the existence of mind is as extensive as matter? Matter is subservient to the purpose of mind, so far as we know, and may it not be so, throughout the universe of God?

We are accustomed to look upon the works of the Creator as evidence of His perfection. Celestial spirits are described in the Bible as celebrating these perfections of Jehovah in view of the perfections of creation. They ascribe to Him wisdom, and glory, and power, and honor, and thanksgiving, as they contemplate His greatness and benevolence. But how are we to discover His attributes, and how can the "Heavenly Host" consistently ascribe this praise, if the mightiest and noblest of His works are but a barren waste?

ORCUTT, *Tilden Seminary, N. H.*  
*Farmers' Home Journal.*





### WINTER GARDEN.

The above beautiful illustration is from James Vick's handsome Floral Guide. It is a clear representation of a conservatory for cultivating and preserving plants for winter flowering; and affords a delightful place to read, or chat in the winter days; and is not so expensive but what the owner of a farm or city home may have one.

We shall from time to time, furnish further handsome illustrations on winter and window flowers and plants, for the instruction and enjoyment of the readers of the *Maryland Farmer*.

### Mountains and Blue Grass.

In the weekly edition of the Washington, D. C., *Evening Star*—which, perhaps, gives more attention to farming matters than other Washington papers—is publishing a series of interesting letters from the Mountains and Blue Grass regions of Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. The writer says:

"My sympathies have been so frequently aroused in behalf of persons in ill health, and especially the really suffering and weakly infants and children of our large cities during the hot season, I am inclined to make the following suggestion in their interest: That afflicted children, as well as adults, would be greatly benefitted by a removal from the city during the hot months is now an admitted fact. In view of this, I would be greatly pleased to see cheap cottages erected somewhere on the Alleghany mountains in order that the cost of such a removal may be within the reach of the great body of the people with small means, who could retire hither with their children during the hot season."

"No large herds of cattle were to be observed until Bourbon County, Ky., was reached, which is in the Blue Grass region. And here the outcrops of blue limestone began to be visible. The disintegration of this limestone forms a calcareous soil, which produces better crops and better pastures than are to be found in any of the counties passed through from the Ohio river up to this point.—Paris, the capital of Bourbon county, has a popu-

lation of nearly 4,000, and, judging from what can be seen from the cars, it is quite a brisk, business-like town."

"Deer Park is an admirable summer resort, situated on the summit of the Alleghany mountains, in Maryland, at an elevation of 2,800 feet above tide. It was established, and is at present owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company."

"In the woods, west of Oakland, near Deer Park, there was a great variety of wild flowers in full bloom. The musk-scented bush honeysuckle was very plentiful and attractive, and the rhododendron or laurel, of different varieties, festooned the edges of all the streams. It may not be generally known, that the very remarkable and abundant growth of this beautiful flowering shrub (laurel) gave name to one of the principal ranges of the Appalachian chain (Laurel) of mountains."

### To Estimate Corn Crib and Granaries.

A bushel of grain occupies about 1 1/5 cubic feet, which is near enough for practical purposes.

A bushel of ears of corn occupies about the same space.

On the above basis 500 bushels of wheat or of shelled corn, would occupy a bin or crib of 800 cubic feet; a bin 10 feet wide, 10 foot long and 8 feet deep would be the dimensions.

A crib sufficient to hold 1000 bushel of ears, or enough to make 500 bushels of shelled corn, should be twice that size, or a little more, to give some room for ventilation, and to work at the top; say 20 feet long, 12 feet wide and 10 feet deep.



*Translated from the French for the Maryland Farmer.*

## MAIZE FODDER IN SOLOGNE.

*Concluded from November Number.*

I believe that M. Goffart is the first in France who has chaffed up his maize. He did not hesitate this year, when his turbine could not be supplied with water to hire a steam engine to cut up his fodder at the pit. I have seen his gigantic maize standing and assisted at one of his cattle feedings, and am able to assert that the pitted fodder is a grand banquet for them. M. Goffart, before pitting any corn lets it stand in open field till about December 15, or just after frost, cutting and feeding from day to day.

At my request M. Grandeau has consented to analyze at the Agricultural Station at Nancy the pitted maize of M. Goffart. The pitted maize which I am now feeding my cows will also be analyzed and the result published in the *Journal*.

### REMARKS OF TRANSLATOR.

The production of 18,000 kilograms of rye and 120,000 kilograms of corn fodder per hectare makes an imposing array of figures, and thinking our readers would like to know what it means, who may not have the metrical system convenient for reference, we will give the amount in pounds per acre *green*, and then reduce it to dry matter, like hay and the corn fodder we usually employ for feed after it has matured the ear, been husked, tied up, shocked, left out a month or two to cure, and then hauled in and fed.

### FREE AND HYGROSCOPIC WATER OF VEGETATION.

A kilogram being 2 pounds  $5\frac{1}{2}$  drachms, and a hectare being  $2\frac{1}{4}$  acres, 18,000 kilograms of rye per hectare would give 14,560 pounds of the green stuff per acre. 120,000 kilograms of corn fodder per hectare, is about 97,000 pounds of green fodder per acre. Now there is in substances of this kind the free water of vegetation, that which evaporates upon exposure to the air, as hay in curing, (which means simply letting this free water pass off), and the hygroscopic water of vegetation which remains in the plant, (or grain like wheat, corn and oats), after the free water has passed off, and does not interfere with the preservation of the article.

### QUANTITY OF DRY FODDER PER ACRE.

There is about 84 per cent. of water in corn fodder fed green. Allowing for the hygroscopic water of vegetation which remains in cured fodder, (14 per cent.), we shall have about 20 per cent. of this total, (97,000 pounds), as the amount of cured fodder per acre, or 19,400, say ten tons. As the French producer mentions a maximum yield on his farm of 150,000 kilograms per hectare, this is about 12

tons of cured fodder. This is the spring crop: after this is removed, rye is sowed and harvested the following spring, yielding 18,000 kilograms per hectare, or 14,560 pounds green per acre or 5,000 pounds,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  T), cured feed, making, with the ten or twelve tons of corn, about fourteen tons of dry feed per acre each year. This allows seven tons per animal per year, as the November number stated that on about six hectares, (15 A), 28 or 30 head of cattle were kept the year through in green feed; and it will be remembered that by the sitting process described last month, all this stuff is fed green throughout the year—the aggregate per acre per year is 112,000 pounds; for the 15 acres, 1,680,000 pounds, or 28 tons per head for the yearly allowance. This brings the question down to quantities which correspond to the experience of farmers generally in feeding cattle.

### A GREAT SAVING IN CORN.

The most singular and the most important feature in the whole question is this— notwithstanding only water is thus added to the cured fodder which we would put up for the winter feed of our cattle, the feeding of this pitted stuff saves the outlay we are compelled to make in grain to keep our animal productive and in good order to produce. We will glance at the amount of water in green feed fresh cut in the field, and in the roots—grass, timothy, rye, meadow, oats in blossom, corn fodder, wheat, barley, clover and lucern, contains from 70 to 80 per cent of water.

Potatoes, beets, turnips, carrots, cabbages, contain from 75 to 90 per cent. of water. In other words, one ton of green grass can be so deprived of its water that two men can put the remainder on their backs and walk off with it.

A farmer going to town with a full two-horse load of potatoes, say thirty bushels, is carrying 1,800 pounds, of which 1,350 is water; deprive his load of water, and two men could carry the whole load on their backs—not far though. Notwithstanding 1,000 pounds of green clover contain 800 pounds of water, farmers would prefer the green stuff, although eight-tenths of it is *only water*, because in the absence of the water in our dry winter feed we are compelled to give our animals from four to eight quarts of grain in addition to their dry feed; in the case of the French farmer, this would amount to four quarts per day, per head, for four months—he can feed fresh feed as late as December 15th, and as early as April 15th, making four months of winter feeding—at only fifty cents per bushel to \$240 per winter for his thirty head of cattle; as he has been a farmer for 28 years in Sologne, an estimate can be made aggregating a

very large sum of the amount thus saved in a course of years, and his testimony of the value of this feed is, "milk and butter are never more abundant and savory than when my cattle eat green maize exclusively."

As another item of testimony in favor of green feed, we give the remarks of Harris Lewis, one of the most experienced dairymen in our country, who speaks after conducting a series of experiments in feeding different grains, "grass abundant in quantity and easy of access, is the very perfection of food for the cow, and no kind of additional food will increase the quantity or improve the quality of her milk." And our own experience is, that cattle will do better on green feed, proper in kind and sufficient in quantity, than on dry feed and grain.

We wish to call attention to a feature of the process which may have been overlooked: about one fifth of the whole quantity pitted, is cut straw mixed in with the green stuff when put away, and this is all eaten up clean by the cattle when they receive the mixed rations. What enterprising Marylander will try the process on a small scale at first. Keep an exact account of cost, quantity and results, and report for the public good.

### Great Fox Hunt.

The *Riedsville*, (N. C.), *News*, a handsome, spirited paper, has the following announcement, which, knowing several of the party, we can predict will be a jolly troupe; albeit, the avoidupois of some of them will test the "floating capacity" of the horses. If the equestrian heroes and Esau will extend their raids against the sheep-killing dogs, they will make their fun useful to the country:

"The Richmond train on Tuesday, October 16, landed a party of distinguished Northern gentlemen in Reidsville, on their way to the late residence of Judge Settle in Rockingham, to join in the famous fox hunt. The party consisted of Mr. E. P. Brooks, editor of the *Washington Republican*; Mr. Jas. R. Young, Executive Clerk of the U. S. Senate; Mr. C. Worden, of the *Boston Post*, and Mr. P. Julien, of the *Washington Republican*. These gentlemen were joined by Judge Settle, Mr. Thos. B. Keogh, Mr. L. W. Anderson, Col. D. Settle, and Mr. Robert H. Moore, and are the guests of S. A. Douglas, at his country residence. We welcome our northern brethren to Rockingham, and wish them the fullest measure of enjoyment while in our midst."

The hog cholera has nearly disappeared from Washington county, after demolishing over a thousand porkers.

### PORK.

It is stated in the *Scientific Farmer* that during the year ending July 1st, 1874, the meat inspectors of Cassel, Germany, out of 10,431 slaughtered swine found 24 infected with *trichina spiralis*, or one in every 434 about. This is interesting to the lovers of pork and to health commissioners.

We are satisfied that the meat of hogs fed on sound, healthy food is never infected by this loathsome insect, that it is a product of putrid meat or animal matter; and that swine subsisted on carrion are liable to take into their stomachs this dreadful, perhaps most dreadful of all vermin. There is abundant evidence of the remarkable tenacity of life in the trichina, and of its susceptibility of being retained in salted and smoked meat, and of its being readily transferred to the flesh of animals of various species, by being received into the stomach, and then disseminated throughout the system. It is a barbarous practice that should not be tolerated by health commissioners, the subsisting of swine on putrid and putrifying offal of slaughter houses and murrain animals. The meat of such animals is unfit for dogs, much more for human food. We have known a fresh laid boiled egg, layed by hens living on putrid slaughter house offal to emit the odor of carrion. Animals used for human food are wholesome just in proportion to the purity and wholesomeness of their food. This principle also applies to vegetables. We have known potatoes and beets, grown by an excessive application of human excreta, to emit its offensive odor.

We are of the opinion, as a rule, that animal food, of all kinds, is most wholesome unfermented, even for swine; and that food for esculent vegetables should be not only fermented, but well decomposed before it is placed in contact with the roots. We have no fears of *trichina* in pork made from well-cooked vegetables and grains.

There is great economy in cooking food for most domestic animals, and there is also entire safety from noxious insects being taken into the system in food thus prepared. Who will heed it?

AGRICULTURE.—The agriculture of Texas is the source of wealth of this great State. It involves the comforts, the happiness and the welfare of a large class of her people. As its agriculture flourishes, the State flourishes, as that declines, the State must suffer and decline. It is important, then, that those who are devoting their time and talent and means to protect and advance the agriculture of the State should be sustained and supported.—*Rural Texan*.

On our table is the last issue of the *Rural Texan*, the only agricultural journal issued in Texas, published in Bryan by R. J. Smith & Sons.



## HORTICULTURAL.

### THE ALEXANDER PEACH.

There has been quite an interest the past year or two in regard to the early peaches. And this is but natural; for those who can be the first in the market with a real good, early peach, are sure of large profits.

For years we had to depend on the Early York, very good in its way—but Troth's came in, and a few days earlier, and since then there was not much profit in the old favorite that served us so long. The Hale's succeeded, a variety quite as good as the others, and still earlier. It is however so unreliable that even those who plant it, would by no means do without the Troth, for fear of the failure of Hale's. It either fails to give a crop entirely, or comes in in such great abundance, that sales can scarcely be found for the unexpected quantity. Neither of these three are entirely satisfactory, and this fact has given greater importance to the proposition of some other varieties to serve us instead.

The most prominent ones in this interest have so far been the Rivers, Beatrice and Louise. The experience of the past season has been in many respects favorable. It is thought they will be permanently, a little earlier than the others, and in this respect be an improvement. The flavor of the fruit, however, is not much, if any, superior to those already well known, except perhaps in the case of the Louise, but this one is not quite so early as the other ones. The great want in these early peaches is size and flavor. In these respects none are as yet equal to varieties which come a little later. There are yet two kinds to be tested, which have not been as long before the peach growing public as the other three—the Amsden and the Alexander, and especially the last. The first has been fruited in one or two localities, and so far seems to be better than Hale's, Troth's and Early York. It may be better than Beatrice, Rivers or Louise, but this is not fully tested. The facts, however, seem to warrant it in being placed on a par and as a competitor with these now famous varieties.

The Alexander has been before the public longer than the other, but not being in hands that understood "advertising" as well as the Amsden, is not as well known, or at least has not had public expectation drawn so prominently towards it. Yet it has been fruited in our own State of Maryland, and we hear it spoken of in a very creditable way. It is too early yet to say how it compares here with "Hale's Early," or how many weeks it is earlier

than any other known kind, because it is well known that in these matters it is only after some time that character is definitely known, but it is certain that it is a very handsome peach, and this is a great deal, while in size it is at least equal to any, and it may probably beat all.

The flavor has not proved to be the best that a peach is capable of. In this it still leaves the door open to future improvement; but here again, it is believed to be the equal, at least, of any of the early ones in competition with it.

No doubt our readers will come across characters for these new early fruits put in more glowing colors than we have put them. Indeed, it is quite likely some of them may prove to deserve a higher character than we have given them, but we hold it to be the duty of a magazine, such as ours, to leave enthusiasm on new kinds to those engaged in growing them. Our duty is only to give currency to facts only after they have been proved to be thoroughly tried and uncontestable.

### The Tritoma.

Among the most beautiful introductions of late years is the Tritoma. It is of very easy culture, and this is of as much consequence to most of us as its unique beauty. It is quite common now in gardens that have any pretensions to keeping up choice collections, but has not found its way yet into the gardens of the rank and file. The roots are thick and fleshy, somewhat like the asparagus, and it is very nearly hardy. In all parts north of the Potomac, however, it is the practice to take up the roots, mix with earth in a soap box and keep them in a cellar.

In the spring they are set out in the open ground as soon as the ground can be worked, coming into bloom about July, and remaining in blossom till frost. It is a fit companion for the tuberose and the gladiolus, as like these good old favorites, it does not mind our hot and dry summer climate, but seems rather to thrive all the better for it. It has had, as a common name given to it, the name of Red hot poker plant, a ridiculous name, it is to be hoped will not prevail, as the usual excuse for these sort of names, that the botanical name is too hard does not prevail here, *Tritoma* surely being easy enough for anybody. The comparison suggested by the common name is however a fair one. The flowers are produced in large numbers on a dense spike at the top of a long round stalk. These flowers are of a fiery red when in the bud, that is those on the top; while those at the bottom—the fully expanded ones—are a yellowish white, and might be compared to a white beat; still the name *Tritoma* is quite enough.



## CITY TREE PLANTING.

We are very apt to think our own public works reek with corruption and ignorance; and it is a common expression, when discussing these matters, to have some one tell us that "they manage these things better in Europe."

In regards tree planting, it may be that they ought to do things better. There, gardening is more of a profession than with us. It is thought to be patronized, better paid, and more intelligently pursued; and we have a sort of an impression that when a public work, like tree planting, is to be done, only those are employed to do it who understand the business, and not the mere hangers on of political partizans, who are employed merely as a reward for party work, without the slightest regard to their fitness for the work.

But it seems this pretty English picture is all in the imagination, as indeed, is the black picture supposed to be our own. The public tree planting of many of our cities is by no means a disgrace, while in some, like that in Washington, for instance, is creditable to a great degree; on the other hand, we often see in the English papers, that all is not by any means smooth working in that land, as witness the following from an English paper:

"Town trees are born to trouble as the sparks fly upward. The city of Dublin went crazy with delight when trees were planted in Sackville Street; but those same trees are now in a state which is at least discreditable to the municipality, and a downright disgrace to the enthusiasm that planted them. A few are dead, and have no tale to tell. But of those that remain the story of their wrongs is, by the trees themselves, fearfully published. They were badly staked and tied, and they are unsafe as they stand, while the result of their being much rocked by the winds, is that the bark is much lacerated, and the roots are loosened. The trees on the Thames Embankment appear doomed to destruction by the engineers to whom has been entrusted the task of treating them as scaffold-poles."

The fact is there is room for improvement in this country about such work, and the American people intend to improve, but it is not necessary in order to do this, that we depreciate our own country in the presence of another country that has faults enough of her own.

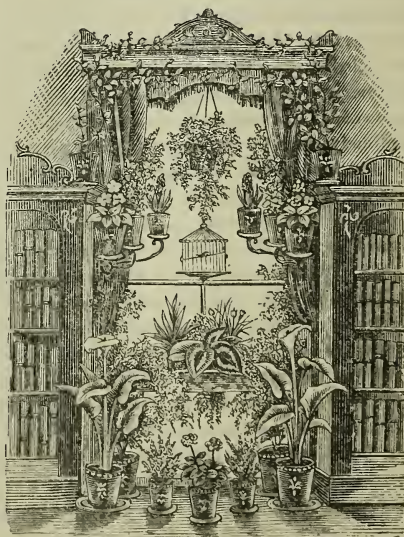
## Give more Attention to Pear Trees.

Many peach growers of Delaware are a good deal disheartened at the low prices at which their crop of peaches is selling, and are about ready to conclude that "peaches are somewhat overdone."

The *Wilmington Commercial* says: "A good crop can be raised only about once in three years, and when the large crop does come, the market is glutted from the beginning to the end of the season, and the prices realized do not, in many cases, pay freight and commission, and, as we write, a quarter million of baskets are rotting away in the orchards, because it would not pay to send them to market. Now, why do not our growers root out some of the peach trees and plant pears? This fruit will certainly thrive in Delaware soil, and yield large returns to the growers, and the market can be so extended that a glut would be unknown. The change at least is worth a trial."

We have repeatedly called attention to this matter in the *Maryland Farmer*; pears keep longer—bear transportation better—have a longer market, and are less precarious in many ways; therefore, we advise fruit growers to grow more pears and less quantity of peaches; and this fall and early winter is the time to begin setting out the trees, which may be continued in the early spring. Grow more pears.

## WINDOW GARDEN.



No more beautiful object can be adopted than flowers and fernery, for parlor or library windows. The above elegant illustration is from *Vick's Floral Guide*. For the best success to house plants the temperature should not be allowed above 65 to 70 degrees, nor below 50 at night. Fresh air is necessary, with proper moisture, and on fair sunny days of winter admit as much sunshine as may be; this practice will afford delight and pass-time.

## MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on the evening of Thursday, the 18th of November, in the concert room of Music Hall; W. H. Perot, Esq., President, in the chair, and W. B. Sands, Secretary. There was a good attendance of members, including several ladies.

The room was decorated with chrysanthemums, epiphyllums and evergreens.

After reading of the minutes, reports of committees, communications, &c., among others a communication from J. T. Hancock, Esq., President of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, requesting the Society to appoint a committee of three to confer with a similar committee from the Academy in regard to the advisability of establishing a Botanical Garden or Conservatory in Druid Hill Park.

The chair appointed as such committee, R. W. L. Rasin, B. A. Vickers, and W. W. Spence, with the President.

## EX-PRESIDENT WHITMAN'S ADDRESS.

A valuable and interesting paper was then read from E. Whitman, Esq., as his report upon relinquishing the office of President, containing many useful suggestions and statistics. He stated that the Society has 491 members, 456 of whom are gentlemen and 35 ladies.

The receipts for the past year were \$2,593 85, and the disbursements \$2,014 25, leaving a balance of \$579 60. He advised the erection of a commodious building for the use of the Society, one of style and finish, suitable for the exhibition of flowers, fruits, plants, and other productions of nature. He also recommended a library and reading room, for the convenience of the members; also, that provision be made for publishing, in a handsome volume, the annual transactions of the Society.

He believed the large and increasing extent to which floral ornamentation had been carried, so largely exhibited in the hundreds of elegant and embellished suburban and other residences, in and around Baltimore, as well as in other portions of the State, may fairly be attributed, in a great measure, to the lively influence of the Maryland Horticultural Society. Baltimore was the city honored as the place chosen at which to hold the next meeting of the American Pomological Society, and this would no doubt serve as an incentive to horticultural improvement during the present year.

It was ordered on file with the archives of the Society, after a vote of thanks.

An able paper on the question, "How to promote a taste for horticulture with the general public," was read by August Hoen. He took strong grounds in favor of laws preventing stock from running at

large on the public highways. This paper elicited considerable discussion from Brackenridge, Pentland and others, when a committee consisting of August Hoen, E. Whitman, W. D. Brackenridge, E. L. Rogers and Wm. B. Sands was appointed to carry out the suggestions of the paper.

A paper on the general subject of Horticulture was then read, prepared by John Feast, one of the Vice-Presidents, who was prevented by illness from being present. It was voted that the subject for discussion at the December meeting should be "Evergreens," and at the January meeting "Camellias."

## SHEEP VS. DOGS.

We give below the letter of our esteemed correspondent, Hon. J. Merryman, on the importance of legislation for the protection of sheep.

We have long been zealous advocates of a dog law, that would protect this great branch of agricultural enterprise.

Let our Patrons of Husbandry, and every man who feels an interest in this matter, combine and make a strong effort in consonance with the views of our correspondent. We have further remarks and more facts to set forth in our next number.

*To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer:*

In advance of the meeting of our Legislature, I avail myself of the kind privilege you have accorded me, as one of your correspondents, to say a few words in favor of a law for the protection of sheep, by taxing dogs. On Monday night last my nearest neighbor, a poor tenant farmer, lost nine out of his flock of thirteen sheep, by dogs, and his sheep were worth ten dollars each, having been bred from my buck.

The House of Delegates of 1874 passed a bill that would have saved this poor man's loss, but, when the bill went before the Senate's Committee on Agriculture, it was opposed by a committee from the State Agricultural and Mechanical Association; the result was, no protection was given.

It is unnecessary to go over the statistics to show the present large interest that sheep husbandry represents. It is a notorious fact that there are "millions in it," and we are entitled to protection.

Last year the Messrs. Thomas bought my fat Wethers at \$12 per head. Give us what we require, and thousands of now deserted acres in our State, will be utilized with flocks of improved sheep, paying handsome profits, and adding largely to our aggregate wealth.

Hoping your valuable journal will keep our case before the people, I remain,

Yours, most truly,

HAYFIELDS, Nov. 20, 1875. JOHN MERRYMAN.







tive for occupying this position; to succeed in some degree is my highest ambition; and in the work I cordially desire and expect all friends of the great cause to extend their earnest aid and sympathy, by writing useful thoughts, by paying for the paper, and by advertising in its columns; give us communications with statements of useful experiments and profitable operations, proceedings of meetings and fairs, that we may spread the beneficial knowledge to others, for we wish to give all the useful information we can. Subscriptions and advertisements are needed to afford us the means of spreading this knowledge in fine shape to the greatest number of our common brotherhood of noble workers, that all may improve.

There are several modes by which farmers may improve their business, their happiness, and enlarge their profits.

One way is, by comparing what is being done with what has been done in the past; then judging therefrom what can and ought to be now accomplished by increased efforts with our improved appliances.

Another way is, to constantly observe what the best operators are obtaining above what is obtained by the majority of farmers; then study and learn how they have achieved greater results, and follow their successful examples.

For instance, if one man succeeds in raising 40 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of corn to the acre, while the average yield is only 40 of corn and 10 of wheat per acre, it is of the highest importance to all to know by what means and process the larger yields are obtained. So with all other farm operations, as stock, dairy and fruit growing.

Still another means which will greatly aid in securing certainty, pleasure and profit to the farmer is, the keeping regular and careful accounts with every crop, field, orchard, garden, animal, &c.; keeping debt and credit with each, as a merchant or mechanic does with his customers and operations—method with work.

To collect, explain and publish these useful and interesting matters, as fairly, fully and widely as possible, and aid our subscribers in accomplishing all this, is our highest aim and ambition.

D. S. CURTISS.

CALL IN AND SEE US.—It will please us to have farmers and planters call at our office when they come to the city; we shall enjoy a chat with them about rural and farm matters generally. We desire to become as thoroughly acquainted as possible with the farmers and farming operations of the country.

## Best Farmers' P for the Middle and Southern States.

Although the MARYLAND FARMER is already the most valuable and popular Agricultural Journal in Maryland, or even south of New York, it will be made still more interesting during the coming year, for we have been at large expense for additional appliances to render it more attractive, such as adding handsome pictorial illustrations of various objects with fine engravings, additional editorial aid, and increased attention to every branch of the great farming interests; thus, sparing no efforts that money and talent can effect, to make the MARYLAND FARMER, not only really the best farming paper in Maryland, but in the Southern country. Maryland has one of the most efficient Agricultural Colleges in our Nation; Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of earnest and prosperous character, second to none; and as noble farmers, fruit growers and stock breeders as there are in the whole country; while Baltimore is behind none in her splendid art, educational and industrial institutions of every kind.

And now, we are making the MARYLAND FARMER, beyond any other journal, worthy of such a State and city, and expect their liberal support, if they desire such a magazine in their midst; we solicit their substantial patronage, in the matter of subscriptions and advertising; that is what, and all, that we ask of our friends.

There is no good reason why Baltimore and Maryland should not have and support as good and attractive a farmer paper as any other State; and we are determined to prove that they can and will.

The next meeting of the American Pomological Society will take place in Baltimore; and we mean to make the MARYLAND FARMER such a paper as our people will be proud to show to their friends and visitors, and we ask and hope for their cordial aid to ensure that laudable end.

SHALL IT BE DONE?—Here is what an intelligent, shrewd subscriber in the District of Columbia writes, in regard to the mission of the MARYLAND FARMER: "You and your co-operators are capable of doubling the value of the lands of Maryland and Virginia, within a very few years; Providence has called you to this duty, and Providence will surely help you to perform it." Providence helps them that help themselves; if the farmers give the FARMER a liberal support, they will find their revenues and lands largely improved, very soon.

### Mount Hope Nurseries.

Looking over our advertisements we notice this long time, well-known establishment.

More than 35 years ago, when we were younger than now, we knew two industrious, enterprising young men, both of them foreigners, who had sought our country to labor in—one a German, the other an Irishman—and established themselves in the suburbs of the city of Rochester, on a small patch of ground, where they commenced operations as florists and nurserymen in a small way, but they understood their business, and pursued it with diligence and fidelity. These *were* Ellwanger & Barry.

By fair dealing and prompt attention to orders, they have prospered, their business has increased to vast proportions, and they are now millionaires, but still apply themselves fairly to the business; they have raised up intelligent families, while they hold places in the respect and confidence of the public second to none in the land; such the reward of industry and integrity; and these *are* the long-time firm of ELLWANGER & BARRY.

For its moral effect on young men, more than anything else, we have written this brief account of the career and success of that famous firm; they began with very little more than their industry and intelligence, and they have reached a proud eminence of usefulness and wealth.

In those same early years—when the city of Rochester was not half as large as now—we also knew Mr. JAMES VICK, then a young printer boy, now the famous seedsman and florist; having reached his present state of prosperity by his own energies and industry.

There are some other similar worthy examples of successful industry and fair dealing in our country, which will be noticed, from time to time, for the entertainment of our readers.

### Sovereigns of Industry.

This is an Order gotten up on the same principles, and works much in the same manner, as the Patrons of Husbandry; in fact, it was originally organized by leading Grangers.

It is a necessity in consequence of one lack in the Order of Patrons. The constitution of that Order admits to membership *only* those who are actually engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The Sovereigns of Industry supplies that lack by admitting to its membership men and women, of good character, in *all branches* of industry, as mechanics, merchants, laborers, &c. The Order is growing rapidly in the towns and cities of our country.

## AN IMPORTANT OFFER.

### What Say You All?

Will not the farmers and business men of Baltimore and Maryland fairly sustain a first-class agricultural paper in this State? We believe they will—that is our ready faith and we are going to give them such a one—the MARYLAND FARMER—to be clearly the best in Maryland or the adjoining States.

While we are not giving book or picture premiums for clubs of subscribers, still we will give in *money*, the following rewards for paid up subscribers for the year 1876:

To get up of the largest club of subscribers by the 1st of February, - - - \$15 00  
 " second largest, - - - - - 10 00  
 " third largest, - - - - - 5 00

And to counties in which there are organized Societies holding annual fairs, at which premiums are awarded, furnishing the largest number of paid up subscribers for the year of 1876, by the 1st of February, according to population, we will pay a reward of 60 copies of the MARYLAND FARMER, to be awarded by the County Society in premiums, at its regular fairs or meeting.

To the county furnishing the second largest number of subscribers, as above, we will pay 30 copies of the Farmer, in the same manner for the same purpose.

To the county furnishing the third largest number, we will give 20 copies of the Farmer, as above.

Where the county, competing for the above, has no County Society, and wins the award, it may be retained and disposed of by those getting up the county club of subscribers.

There are a number of enterprising County Agricultural Societies in Maryland, which can benefit themselves and us, by giving this proposal their active attention, and getting up the clubs of subscribers.

To town clubs, societies or granges, we will give premiums as follows—on same conditions and in same manner as to the county clubs:

First, 15 copies of the Farmer; second, 10 copies of the Farmer; and third, 5 copies of the Farmer. The above rewards give all—officers, individuals and societies—a chance to benefit themselves and us in the same act. Who's ahead?

MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—One evening last month we had the pleasure of visiting this noble institution, and examining the books, papers, pictures, &c., which are there collected. And we were not less pleased with the courteous bearing of the attentive actuary, Mr. Selby. The Maryland Institute is worthy of large and liberal support.



### The Fate of Magazines.

Very precarious is often the fate of many magazines; some live a few years with considerable dash, then go out entirely; others continue for a season, then change proprietors and heading, and under a new arrangement slide along until some calamity reaches them, or some great crisis in public affairs brings depression on general business, then those magazines succumb, and are heard nothing of again, until new enterprises revive them.

With the recent civil war, some magazines in Maryland, as elsewhere, were entirely discontinued for many years, and did not live again until new proprietors purchased the old ruins and commenced the magazines anew. Hence, there is no Agricultural Magazine in Maryland of a very long continuous life, and which has not suffered suspensions, change of owners and new christenings at different times.

The MARYLAND FARMER is the oldest continuously published Agricultural Magazine that has lived and grown and prospered to a wide circulation, without any suspension or change of owners—in Maryland or south of Philadelphia; and it is now so well established on a permanent basis of ample means and skillful industry, that it will continue to live and improve as long as there is need for such a journal.

Its wide circulation is being constantly increased every month; and every sensible man prefers to subscribe for and advertise in a journal which is established on a firm, reliable basis, and which possesses a popular, growing character; and such, most assuredly, is the acknowledged character of the old MARYLAND FARMER, now, and from the beginning, established and owned by Ezra Whitman, at Baltimore, aided by an able corps of Editors.

### Long Leisure Evenings.

Now is the time for the farmer particularly to supply himself and family with ample reading matter, by which they may all be entertained, and also furnished with more or less knowledge, appropriate and necessary for the better performance of their work. And for this purpose, nothing is so good and suitable as a good Agricultural paper; and the MARYLAND FARMER is one of the very best magazines for that purpose.

**NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS.**—Now is the time for Nurserymen and Florists to *advertise*, and get the attention of those who expect to plant in the coming spring.

### Good way to make up Clubs.

The following is the sensible way the *Rural New Yorker* puts it:

"Agents (especially merchants, postmasters, &c.) can rapidly and safely increase their lists by giving temporary credit to responsible parties wishing to subscribe, but who have not the ready money.—Many of our Agents annually do this with their friends or customers, and the accommodation is appreciated. One Agent wrote us last year, that of forty subscribers for whom we remitted, he gave credit to thirty, as he knew they were good and would pay. Another says:—"I took trade for quite a number—apples, potatoes, anything for the purpose of a 'large club.' Also, made some presents of the paper." An Ohio Agent thus writes us how he helped the *RURAL* and favored his friends:—"I have paid for two-thirds of the subscriptions out of my own pocket. Some will pay me in one month and some in two. I had to do this, as money is very scarce, and they say, 'Well, I have not got the money or I would send.' I then propose sending for them, and they consent. Thus you see what an agent can do if a little accommodating." Yes, all who can consistently do likewise will accomplish much to get up a club."

The commission allowed will compensate the merchant, shop-keeper, postmaster or other business men for the trouble of advancing the price of subscription to a good customer, who will also be secured as his own customer.

### Endless Field of Knowledge.

It seems to us we never did see so many good things; so much to inspire and help the farmers, as fill the agricultural papers now-a-days.

We have been reading a score or more of Agricultural journals within a week past, and find them rich and full of good things to help the bread and wheat raisers, if they would only attentively read and faithfully observe the teachings therein contained; and we may proudly and justly say, the MARYLAND FARMER is not behind the others in its valuable freight of instruction; while we shall strive and be glad to make it still better: and we trust all friends will lend us prompt and cordial aid in the work.

**MAINE STATE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—At the meeting of this Society, the following were elected officers:—President, Z. A. Gilbert, of East Turner; Secretary, G. B. Sawyer, of Wiscasset; and Treasurer, Chas. S. Pope, of Manchester.



### GREAT RESULTS FROM SMALL CAUSES.

To grasshopper and potato bug raids, in various parts of the West, may be traced, directly or indirectly, very wonderful results. In the infested regions, crops of every description have been annihilated, and woeful suffering by both man and beast has been a direct result, and thousands of families who were prosperous and happy, and were living in the confident hope of reaping where they had sown, were suddenly made the victims of an unforeseen and an unavertable calamity, and their all was destroyed.

The multitude of insects on the Railroad tracks, in numerous instances, stopped and delayed important trains, causing great loss and inconvenience—vigorous trees and shrubs were killed outright—speculators made money by supplying the suffering with food; and in other cases, the potency of the appeal for charity on persons hitherto deaf to her claims, have had their hearts softened and their purses opened by this peculiar and affecting calamity.

It is to be hoped that the influence on the class last named may be enduring, and that the ranks of the numerous class of the uncharitable and unfeeling may never be filled again by such as have once shown that they were human. Among the indirect effects of the insect raid in the West, many persons in all grades of society have been changed in their purposes.

Some indigent young men, hearing of the scarcity of laborers in parts of the West had decided to migrate from the old States, and join themselves to the household of a Western farmer, hoping in the early future to be able to buy a farm. Men of capital, of various amounts, who had fully intended to become pioneers, and let their families grow up with the country that they may adopt, have, for the cause under consideration, decided to make arrangements for a permanent sojourn where they are. They have built houses, stores, and factories, and thereby have given employment to idle mechanics and laborers, whose families have been thus indirectly blessed by the changes wrought by the misfortunes of our Western neighbors, growing out of raids by grass-hoppers and the *true* potato bug.

Railroad corporations have suffered severely from the same causes; many millers in the West have been ruined, and in fine there is scarcely a class or an individual, who, whether conscious of it or not, have not felt its effects for weal or woe.

A Dubuque milkman was recently drowned. He was milking a river and fell in,

### Patrons of Husbandry.

In the January number of the MARYLAND FARMER we shall commence a series of careful, thoughtful articles on the above-named Order, commonly called the *Grangers*; giving its origin, progress and effects, with the workings, outside and inside, of the National Grange, the "head-centre" of the Order; we do this for the information both of members of subordinate granges and for farmers who have not united with the Order.

The objects, aims and purposes of the Order, as originally set forth, in circulars, by its founders, were of the most useful and noble character, as we well know from early work in behalf of the Order; whether it has strictly adhered to that character we shall see further on.

### Fairs and Club Meetings.

It is the intention of the Editors to attend the Fairs, Club Meetings, Granges, and other Agricultural and Horticultural meetings during the season, as much as it is possible, to take notes for publication in the MARYLAND FARMER; and they will feel obliged to officers and others attending such meetings, as they may attend, if they will send in the proceedings of them, with brief notes of the discussions which take place, to be published for the benefit of such readers as cannot attend the meetings. The Editors also intend to visit many of the best farms and factories in the country, and take notes for the columns of the MARYLAND FARMER, where it shall be agreeable to the owners to have them do so.

### Specimen Numbers.

Persons sending for specimen numbers of the MARYLAND FARMER will please send *ten cents* to pay postage and cost of the paper, and if they subscribe soon for the paper, it will be deducted from the price, leaving only \$1.40 to be remitted for the year's subscription. We desire and seek all the subscribers and advertisements we can obtain, and will feel thankful to our friends for their favors.—The requests for specimen numbers are becoming so numerous that it is a considerable tax, and we think it but just that we should receive from them the simple cost of postage and paper.

A RARE CHANCE.—A splendid Fruit and Tobacco Farm, eligibly located in Charles County, Md., is now offered for sale on easy terms. For detailed description, see advertisement in these columns, and address Mr. Wm. Turner.

**Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertilizers.**

A meeting of the representatives of a number of leading manufacturers and dealers in fertilizers was held Wednesday, November 17th, at Barnum's Hotel, in this city, for consultation in reference to interests connected with that branch of trade.—Lawrence Sangston, of Baltimore, presided, and R. W. L. Rasin was secretary. The following companies and firms were represented: Wm. G. Busey, Georgetown, D. C.; D. M. Rhodes & Co., Baltimore; R. J. Ruth & Co., Baltimore; Patapasco Guano Company, Baltimore; Dr. G. A. Liebig, president Nevada Phosphate Company; W. S. Dunen, agent, Baltimore; Hecktel & Co., Baltimore; Joshua Horner, Jr. & Co., Baltimore; Gustavus Ober & Sons, Baltimore; O. C. Zell, of P. Zell & Sons, Baltimore; John R. Long & Co., Baltimore; Lawrence, Rittler & Co., Baltimore; Piedmont Guano of Virginia, Brown, Graves & Co., agents, Baltimore; E. Whitman & Sons, Baltimore; Ramsburg, Koogle & Co., Frederick, Md.; Richard Hollinsworth, of R. J. Baker & Co., Baltimore; Francis Cook, of Baugh & Sons, Philadelphia; Lawrence Sangston, president Maryland Fertilizing Company; John F. Givens, of Patapasco Guano Company; John M. Rhodes, of John M. Rhodes & Co.; Charles R. Richardson and E. T. Walton, of Walton, Whann & Co., Wilmington, Del.; A. J. Coe, of Bradley Fertilizing Company, Boston; W. P. Jenks, president United States Fertilizing Company, Philadelphia; George H. Popplein and W. R. Griffith, of G. & N. Popplein, Jr. & Co., Baltimore; George O. Manning, of Pacific Guano Company, Boston; R. W. L. Rasin, of R. W. L. Rasin & Co., Baltimore, and Snowden Peters, of Baltimore.

After conference, the following was passed:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting, that fertilizers should be sold for cash or satisfactorily indorsed paper, and that the barter of fertilizers for cotton and other produce, at a fictitious price, is demoralizing to the trade, and should be discontinued by all manufacturers and dealers."

A committee on a permanent organization, to report on the first Thursday of next May, at a meeting to be held in Baltimore, was appointed as follows: Lawrence Sangston, Gustavus Ober, Charles Richardson, R. W. L. Rasin, John M. Glidden, O. C. Zell and G. E. Gibbons.

The meeting was in session several hours, during which the present mode of doing business with planters and consumers of fertilizers, and the alleged evils attending the system of barter were freely discussed.

Hard words may flow from soft heads.

**Do Your Best, Everybody.**

As it was resolved and advised, and tacitly agreed to by everyone at the late meeting of the American Pomological Society, in Chicago, that all would do what they could to make a splendid and creditable show of fruits and products at the centennial the coming fall, we hope the producers of Maryland will do their best to make the most rich and honorable show possible, of all articles raised on the farm or in the orchard, so that Maryland will be equal to the best and behind none, in her part of the exhibition. She has the natural facilities—soil, climate and location—to equal any.

Virginia is generally putting forth her best energies to excell. Shall Maryland be a whit behind her sister State.

**Notes of Information.**

Subscribers and Agents when writing to order the MARYLAND FARMER, will oblige us and benefit our readers if they will send us also brief notes, for publication, about all matters of interest to farmers in their section—such as the crops, the prospects, the weather, stock, business, sales of land, large yields of grain, large animals, club meetings, granges, fairs, and, in fact, about all public matters that farmers like to hear and talk about; do this, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done some good for others as well as to yourself. Give us the system and results of your own operations. There is a world of knowledge and wealth in minds and experience of our farmers generally; if they will distribute to others will be enriched thereby, while they will be no poorer themselves, but rather have their possessions brightened by the exercise of them.

**A Clean Centennial.**

We shall be happy, and thankful to our friends, if all our subscribers will pay up arrearages soon enough that our books may meet the dawn of the Centennial Opening with clean, squared up pages; the reader will feel happier for it on that memorable occasion as we also shall; we throw out the conundrum for all who will thus favor us to solve.

**Specimens.**

Of this number we send copies as specimens to many persons, trusting they will carefully read it, and like it well enough to subscribe, or better still, get up a club. In ordering it, please plainly write the Name—Post Office—County and State. This will avoid uncertainty of direction, and ensure its carriage properly.



### Maryland Poultry Association.

This Association held a meeting in Raine's Hall, on the evening of the 12th of November, S. H. Slifer, President, in the Chair, and G. O. Brown, Secretary, for the purpose of making preparations for an exhibition in the first week in January, 1876.

Communications from the proprietors and editors of several poultry papers, proffering subscriptions as premiums, to be awarded at the ensuing exhibition of the Association, were read by the Secretary; also communications from a number of other persons, asking to be furnished with premium lists.

Messrs. M. W. Caughey and William H. Hopps were elected members of the Association. Among other arrangements made for the Exhibition, which will be held at the Maryland Institute, commencing on the third day of January, 1876, and continuing five days, were the following: Fowls are to be exhibited in pairs, instead of in trios; special premiums are to be offered for the best cocks and the best hens.

Subscriptions for the year 1876 to either of the following three papers: *Fanciers' Journal*, *Swine and Poultry Journal* and *Poultry Bulletin*, are to be given as premiums on all varieties of poultry for the best cock and best hen, the high-class birds consisting of pouters, carriers, short-faced tumbler and barbs, to be shown singly, and premiums to be awarded for the best cock and best hen. Also \$2 premium, first on pairs, and \$1 on second best of high-class birds. Four silver cups to be offered as special premiums, one for the best collection of high-class pigeons; another for "toys," a third for the successful carrier pigeon in the flying match from Washington to this city, and a fourth for fowls.

The Executive Committee are charged with all the arrangements necessary to be made for the Exhibition, which promises to be greatly superior to any preceding ones.

By reference to its advertisement, it will be seen that the Association offers some splendid premiums and other attractions worthy of note.

**SPLENDID PIANOS.**—While attending the noble fair of the Piedmont Society, at Culpeper, Va., in September, we found there on exhibition, the rich and beautiful pianos of Mr. Chas. M. Stieff, which received earnest and universal admiration, so much that several were sold there. These pianos are made and sold in Baltimore, and are unsurpassed by any in our country, for deep, rich tones, durability and exquisite finish; for further details consult Mr. Stieff's advertisement in this magazine,

### Tobacco Inspection in Maryland, and the Disposal of the Burnt Warehouses.

We had hoped to have been able to give some details as to the system, in Richmond, Va., in reference to the inspection and sale of tobacco, and to have explained our views as to the resolutions of the Maryland Grangers' Convention upon this subject, but we have not yet been able to get sufficient data as to the practical working of Tobacco Inspection in Virginia, but which we have been promised, and hope to have in our possession in time for our January number. In the meantime, it is necessary that the Grangers in Maryland, and every planter, interested in this important matter, should consult and put their wishes in such shape, and backed by such numbers, as will command the serious consideration of our legislature. The subject should be, at the earliest day, brought before the General Assembly, so that it may be discussed and acted upon before minor matters accumulate during the short period allowed for the Sessions, which often terminate before there is time to act on measures of vital importance.

### For the Convenience of All.

These columns are open freely for questions, answers and all information useful to farmers generally.

If a farmer wishes to know where he can get a particular sort of seed, or breed of animals, or implements, or nursery trees, let him write a short letter to us making the inquiry, and expressing his wants, and we will publish it *free* in these columns.

If they desire to buy a farm, let them state, through our columns, the kind of farm they desire, and the location that will best suit them.

So, if they have fruits or other articles they wish examined or named, let them send us a plain description, and we will cheerfully give them, through our columns, as complete answer as we can, or procure it from others more competent.

**THIS IS OUR SKIRMISHING NUMBER.**—We appropriate considerable space in this number to personal interests, making known our objects, wishes, and wants, and efforts to extend our subscription lists. Having thus secured enlarged business, future numbers will be more fully devoted to supplying our readers with the best of reading matter.

**REAL ESTATE AGENTS.**—We have inquiries for Real Estate Agents, of reliability, in this State and city. Who, and where are they? Their cards can answer,

## PROGRESS IN MARYLAND.

HOWARD COUNTY.—We notice in the September report of the Department of Agriculture a description of the soil, situation, production and resources of this county, from the pen of D. Lawrence, statistical correspondent, from whom we learn also that "the corn and tobacco crops of the county are large and of good quality, and that the general aspect of affairs in the county, considering the wide-spread depression, is favorable; that many new houses and other farm buildings and school houses are going up; that the Granges are active and enterprising, doing noble work socially, in bringing the people together by means of monthly meetings and basket festivals, and also practically in matters pertaining to the ordinary routine of farm labor; that they have established a County Grange in the county, which holds monthly meetings at the Grange Hall of the subordinate granges in succession; that the implements and the processes of the people are materially improving, and their social condition rapidly advancing; that the politicians are acting with more honor and patriotism, and with their help rapid strides are anticipated toward an agricultural millennium for the county." This is good news from Howard, which, being sandwiched in between two of the best counties in the State, Baltimore and Montgomery, cannot fail, aside from its own intrinsic excellence, to be materially benefitted by actual contact with such elevating associations. We shall be glad to publish the list of Granges in Howard, with officers' names and any proceedings of general interest to our readers.

BUY THE BEST.—It is always sound policy to *buy the best*, whether of seeds, trees, tools or implements; it is the cheapest in the long run.

So of newspapers; take those which are substantial and alive and wide awake to the best interests of the community where published.

The next thing we would urge is, that the ground be prepared in the best manner, supplied with plenty of most suitable manures.

Lastly, select clean, pure seed, of the best varieties, and brine it well in salt water, then dry it in lime or plaster, and plant or sow seasonably and properly, and our pledge for it, you will have a good paying crop, at least nine times out of ten.

Don't be afraid of taking time to do everything thoroughly and in the best order.

"Apple butter parties" are raging in Pennsylvania, and "pumpkin pie festivals" in St. Jo.

## Lecture by Prof. Uhler, of the Agricultural College.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer.

NOVEMBER 20th, 1875.

There was another public lecture delivered at the College on the evening of the 19th, the lecturer being Prof. P. R. Uhler, President of the Baltimore Academy of Sciences. His subject was, "The Changes that are Occurring in the *Flora* and *Fauna* of our Region;" and in an *informal talk* of an hour, it was treated in a manner peculiarly interesting and instructive. I should do the lecturer injustice by an attempt to give a sketch of it.

Prof. Uhler's scientific researches, and the admirable Academy of Sciences, of which he is the head, will render invaluable service, there can be no doubt, to our State and region, and it is gratifying to see how ready he is to impart information, and to give others the benefit of his labors.

There is a steady increase of students at the College, and the confidence your Journal has always expressed as to the future, is fully justified by the present management. When faint-hearted or interested counsels would have worked its ruin, the Board of Trustees took hold of its affairs with a strong hand, and made the opportunity which its President and faculty are now making the most of.

Our Representative in Congress, from this District, Hon. E. J. Henkle, has lately entered his son at the College, after careful personal inquiry, as to its condition, and thus shows, in a very practical way, the impression made by his investigation.

Yours truly,

MARYLAND.

[Note by the Editor.—Since the above communication was received, we have learned that the College has received the \$1,000 bequeathed to it, some years ago, by the late Dr. Mercer.

JUST HOW IT WORKS.—Down East, one man borrowed some money of his neighbor, and gave a chattel mortgage on a horse to secure the payment of the borrowed money; then he charged the man of whom he borrowed the money, interest on the value of the horse, which he gave as security. So the National Government goes security for the National Banks, and pays to the banks interest on the bonds which the banks furnish as security for its circulation; thus, the National Banks get double interest on their money, viz: interest on the bonds which they furnish as security, and then interest on their bills in circulation secured by these bonds. Do you like that?



### State Fairs and the Centennial.

Undoubtedly, next fall, all the States, Maryland among the rest, will make extra efforts, and take every pains to have the best possible exhibitions and arrangements at their State Agricultural and Horticultural Fairs; and that all the State and city Societies will do all in their power to make as creditable appearance as possible; and we are confident Maryland and Baltimore will not be at all behind their sisters in this matter. They will bear in mind that all the world, and their families, will come over to our country to see the Centennial Exhibition; and while here, most or many of them will visit the various States, and especially Maryland, so near Philadelphia; hence, our State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies will begin early and systematically to make Exhibitions at their annual Fairs, which shall be creditable to the State and city,

This fact should be an additional incentive for us to do the best we can. For this and other reasons we should have the best fairs next fall that we have ever had,

As Delaware once said to her Senators, that the "eyes of Delaware were upon them"—we must remember that the eyes of all the world will be upon us next year. The high character, and long established prestige of Maryland will not now be forgotten; and we expect to see every part of the State awake and alive to present to those eyes the fruits and bountiful resources of our favored climate and locality; and more, we shall see all of the counties honorably and ambitiously vying with each other in making the shows of the State Societies present the grandest exhibitions of which our superior resources and situation are so capable. Is not such the sentiment, and will it not be the earnest purpose of our State Societies so to excel that all will have the highest opinion of our productions.

### California Labor.

We have received a long and able letter from our old friend, Gen. Winn, of San Francisco, giving us some items of news from the Pacific Coast, showing how the united laboring classes—farmers and mechanics—have beaten politicians and monopolists in the interest of productive industry. Gen. Winn also informs us, what we are glad to learn, that Prof. Carr is elected as Superintendent of Public Instruction, a place for which he is eminently fitted. We knew and esteemed him well, when he was a Professor in the Wisconsin State University.

### Maryland Farming.

The *Country Gentleman* has this pleasant note from a farmer near Cumberland:

A MARYLAND FARM.—I am harvesting a fine crop of Lane's Imperial Sugar Beets. My crops are all good this season, thanks to thorough tillage and plenty of manure. I am farming 350 acres, turning all grain, grass, hay and root crops into milk, which I am selling at 25 cents per gallon, 2½ miles from my dairy, and the manure into larger crops and plenty of vegetables, which find ready sale at same market. My fruit crop has been good.

S. H. F.

The same paper has this:—Mr. Wm. Crozier, writes us from Beacon Farm, Northport, Long-Island:

"The root crops are now looking in their glory. Some of the late turnips weigh ten pound; carrots not so good. Our corn crop is doing better than I expected in the first part of the season; and oats yielded abundantly. Hay was not so good as last year, but our newly seeded land of orchard grass is looking remarkable well, while timothy is very near a failure."

### Baltimore, the Commercial Emporium.

Many indications and favorable auspices have recently indicated the growing business importance of Baltimore, and its steady approaches toward rivaling other cities as the business emporium of the country—at least foreshadowing that it may very soon divide that honor with the greatest and proudest.

Mr. Garrett, with his railroad, has it eminently in his power to facilitate and expedite that event, now that Western farmers and merchants are again tormented with the usual autumnal increased rates of freights, as the lakes are closed to navigation.

Let the business men and railroads of Maryland, with the farmers, planters and miners, earnestly work together for this proud achievement, and it must soon succeed.

Baltimore has superior natural advantages over more Northern localities, which will largely favor all business enterprise in that direction; and so far as we can get ear and thought of the farmers and all other business classes, we shall constantly put forth our best efforts, through the MARYLAND FARMER, to promote that honorable victory for the monumental city.

Washington county papers exult over the abundant crop of chestnuts and walnuts in that county.



### THE CLOVE TREE.

Cloves are the aromatic spice, immature flowers, of the clove tree, *caryophyllis*; a native of Molucca Isles, but grown in other places.

This, so common spice, is named thus from its resemblance to small nails or tacks. The clove is not the fruit of the plant, as some suppose, but is the unfolded blossom dried up; about a dozen of the blooms form a cluster at the end of the twigs, or limbs of the tree, as seen above.

The clove tree, or shrub, requires a tropical, moist climate and rich porous soil; it can be grown, to a partial degree of perfection, in our green houses, by skillful, careful gardeners. It is propagated in the Government Gardens, at Washington, where young plants can often be had. The above cut is a fair representation of a small clove tree in bloom.

This precious little spice is so popular and essential, with certain parties, as a disinfectant to peculiar odors of the breath that it may become desirable to know how to grow it; particularly should such a disaster again occur as once happened in the native country of this plant, when it was almost exterminated by volcanic eruptions. For the cut which heads this article we are indebted to the *Rural New Yorker*.

### Mulching Bushes and Vines.

Those who have carefully practiced mulching their raspberry, blackberry and rose bushes with leaf mold, tan bark, rotten straw, saw dust, chips, or other stuff, in the fall, have uniformly found it advantageous to the summer crop of berries, as well as to the thrift of the bushes.

Also, a light mulch or dressing of chaff, fine cut straw, or saw dust spread over the strawberry patch, about this time, will prove beneficial; but not to be spread so thick as to smother the vines.

This practice is also good for many flower plants in the garden.

A correspondent of a Canadian paper writes as follows: I have obtained all the lard oil that I have needed for several years, by making a hole in the bottom of the keg and tacking a piece of thin muslin over it, which will let the oil run off. Oil made in this way is of the best and purest quality, and leaves the lard firmer and better than before,

### Dogs and Fences.

It does not require as much fence, and is not as costly to *fence in* our own stock, as it is to *fence out* all the stock of the neighborhood. We should have a law in Maryland requiring every body to take care of their stock, and not allow it to run at large to trespass upon others. They have such a law in Virginia, which allows the counties to elect whether stock shall run at large. Some counties have availed themselves of it; and you may ride for hours and see gardens and grain fields safe and undisturbed lying open to the highway—without fences. We should also have a stringent *dog law*, such as will make sheep raising safe and profitable, by restraining dogs from running at large, and which will secure recompense for damage done by them. Keep dogs secure, or kill them.

The yield of oranges in Louisiana for the present season is placed above that of any previous year.



### Give it another Trial.

In the early career of Henry Clay's life he was elected to Congress.

After serving his first term he went home among his constituents and ran as a candidate for another term. One day he met an old hunter who had voted for him the first time, and cordially accosted him, asking a second vote for him.

"No, Hal," was the reply, "you didn't vote right on that ar bill; you mostly did well, but that ar shot fix'd you—'twant right."

Said Clay—"that's a good rifle of yours, and generally hits right, but once in a while misses fire, don't it?"

"Yes, that's true, but it mostly brings 'em down."

"Well then," said Hal, "you don't throw it away for one mis-go, but you peck the flint and give her another trial, don't you?"

"Yes, Hal, but that was a mighty bad vote, you know."

"But, 'sposing it was; will you serve me worse than you do the old gun? You gave that another chance—can't you be as kind to me?"

"Wal, Harry, there's some good powder in that; I'll peck and give you another chance."

Frequently we find subscribers of newspapers reading the good things in for most of the year; but, by chance, they find a single article that don't suit them, when they flare up and order the paper stopt, without considering the hundreds of articles it contained which pleased them; is this the best way to do?

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS THINK.—The *Pee Dee* (N. C.) *Herald*, who failed to get the MARYLAND FARMER last month, says: "Please send it along, we always notice it, and prize it most highly."

And this, from the *Protestant Methodist*: "The November number has an excellent table of contents, selected in view of the season, and pertinent to farmers' immediate work, and not hap-hazard, simply to fill up space. The latest and most reliable information can always be had in the magazine, as to what should be done, and how to do it."

CAULIFLOWER AND CORN.—Mr. E. W. W., who desires not to have his name given, exhibited in our office one of the finest specimens of cauliflower that we have seen this year—clear and pearly—measuring about one foot across. Mr. W. also brought in some large ears of corn, one ear having 22 rows, and 51 kernels to the row, making 1,122 kernels on the ear,

### Potash Salts for Agricultural Purposes.

We are reliably informed that arrangements are already made for manufacturing and importing the rich alkaline product of the new mine near Egelu, Germany, and that a large amount of it will be sent to this country. The proportion of potash salts in a ton of the valuable fertilizer—"Popplein's Silicated Phosphate of Lime," manufactured in Baltimore, is 400 lbs.

This substance in the proportion named, and 800 lbs. of vegetable silica, and 800 lbs. of dissolved bone, is the formula under which this fertilizer is prepared.

The result of its application on wheat crops, which we saw in the field last harvest, in Frederick Co., Md., was alike encouraging to the producer and the manufacturer. We are informed that in many parts of Utah, the excess of alkaline salts in the soil is ruinous to cultivated crops.

It is not improbable that there may be mines of it there rich enough to remunerate for working, which might be applied to Western lands with profit, but for use on the Atlantic slope, the German article will no doubt be cheaper.

We are convinced that both potash and soluble silica may be applied to our crops with great advantage, especially on the small cereals.

Soils long cropped are known to become deficient in both these substances, which are abundant in most virgin soils.

PIEDMONT, VA., AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This flourishing and progressive Society held its meeting for the election of officers and other business, on the 13th of November past, at which Col. S. S. Bradford was re-elected president by a unanimous vote, proving the high estimation in which his energetic services are held. The Society did another just and wise thing, in providing for premiums to be awarded to exhibitors for best Farming Implements, by adopting the following: Mr. Samuel Rixey recommended \$150 be added, in the next premium list, as amount of awards offered for plows, and other farm implements; and that the next fair be held a week later than heretofore.—The *Culpeper Observer* publishes the proceedings at length.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.—We have received handsome engravings of several fine looking Ayrshire cows, the property of Wolcott & Campbell, Oncida County, N. Y. These cows are remarkable for giving large quantities of good milk.

Goldsboro', N. C., shipped 8,445 bales of the snowy staple last month,

**To Prevent Winter Killing.**

There is a prospect that the present winter will be an open one; and that there will be frequent freezing and thawing, a condition that is likely to kill winter wheat, and other grains, and sometimes grasses also.

Land, well underdrained and made porous, so that little or no water will stand in it, is much less liable to cause winter killing of crops, than when not well drained; frost and thawing do not heave and tear it nearly so much.

But the best preventive is *mulching* or top-dressing with old manure, leaf mold, tan bark, or other litter, one to two inches in depth; and this should be done late in autumn, or early winter, as soon as the ground becomes slightly frozen. The top-dressing falls into the crevices and cracks made by the heaving of the earth, by freezing and thawing, covering up the roots of the plants, and sheltering them from the greatest severity of the weather.

Therefore we recommend farmers, by all means, to top-dress their crops where there is the least danger of winter killing.

**SEWING MACHINES.**—Among all the *New Inventions* as applied to the SEWING MACHINE, this great implement for woman, there is none that has yet been contrived or invented, that has done so much to relieve woman, or save her health and strength, as the recent invention of

**THE HALL TREADLE.**

So palpable has the advantages of this invention been, that the "Mass. Board of Health" have given it a strong recommendation. Their report says:

"It proves that various ailments are caused by sewing machines run by the feet. It is evident that most women cannot make continuous use of the common Treadle for any considerable time without suffering from general feebleness, and also about the pelvis. These evils may be prevented by the use of improved Treadles, which greatly reduce the required movement of the feet and legs of the operator. Of the new Treadles recently brought forward, several of which have been carefully examined, the "HALL TREADLE" possesses decided merit, and is therefore deserving of especial mention.—*California Farmer*.

**LARGE EARS OF CORN.**—Mr. W. C. Reed has brought into this office two very handsome ears of corn—one 14½ inches, and the other 12 inches long—one containing 1,100 kernels, the other 960 kernels—raised by Mr. Henry Burns, in Harford County, Md.

**Jelly Cake Premium.**

The Treasurer of the Montgomery Agricultural Society recently received the following facetious letter. The exhibitor of the prize cake certainly seems to have had a rough time. The Treasurer thought that he certainly deserved his "premium money," and forwarded it at once. The letter we copy from the Rockville *Sentinel*:

*Dear Sir:*—The premium money awarded to me for best jelly cake has not been received, and as the best jelly cake baker in the county would seem to desire to be rewarded. Times are hard, change very scarce, and the trouble and expense of sending articles to the fair from this distant section are very great—I should be greatly obliged if you would "fork over" my premium money, two dollars.

I must mention that the author of that jelly cake met with considerable tribulation in his first attempt at premium-taking. The net expenses of taking premiums at the fair by the originator of the prize cake were five dollars. Then a short-sighted old lady, having failed to take any premiums, took my bottle of vinegar; the committee tested or tasted one-half of my honey; a company of patriots drank my bottle of Catawba wine to the health of the country; a boy who kindly carried my articles to the station, racked off my wild grape wine, and having fallen in with a vigorous and hungry candidate to the Legislature, my prize cake was washed down with my last bottle of wine.

**BALTIMORE INTEGRITY.**—From the Washington *Sunday Chronicle*, we clip the following well merited compliment to the officials of this city, who built the New City Hall, without exceeding the appropriation—in fact leaving a handsome surplus:

"Baltimore made an appropriation to build a city hall, which was finished, and furnished, and dedicated, leaving a large item unexpended of the original sum appropriated to do the work, and we now hear the councils there propose to reduce the salaries of all city officers. Happy Baltimore! It can be endured to have a little fight occasionally, and a skull or two cracked, where the public revenues are thus honestly handled. It makes the monumental city the paradise of the taxpayer."

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's new hotel at Belpre, Ohio, has been formally opened, and will be managed by Mr. Lambert, formerly of the Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, and recently of Deer Park Hotel. From November 1, three trains will stop daily for meals at Belpre.



**"Gentiana Andrusii."**

Gentiana Andrusii, or frilled gentian, a plant we had never seen before, we found growing wild this summer, near New London, Connecticut. It grew very luxuriantly in sandy soil on the margin of a marsh. It is an upright plant, with frequently a single stalk, ten to fourteen inches in height, though some had several upright branches thickly set with showy, bright purple flowers, quite similar in form to the morning glory, though not more than one-third the size. The ends of the petals are very delicately cut or frilled. A remarkable peculiarity of the flower is, that of closing at night, and opening when the sun gets power in the A. M., the exact opposite of the morning glory. We think it worthy of cultivation, as it is a pretty flower.

**Jersey Cows.**

Geo. E. Waring names the points he considers most desirable in Jersey cows as follows: Good escutcheons or milk mirrors, combining width, height and uniformity; evenly-developed large udders, with a good width and depth behind, and running well forward under the belly; large and evenly-placed teats; full and knotted milk veins; heavy hind-quarters and light fore-quarters; thin necks; yellow lined ears, and small horns, free from much white. Color of hair and size has been disregarded, and even form has been held secondary. The same are good points in any cow.

**NAILS IN FRUIT TREES.**—Frequently, before now, we have, in these columns, spoken of the positive and well-proven benefits of driving nails in the trunks of fruit trees, near the ground; both to render the trees healthy, free from worms, and to make the fruit more fair and sound. Putting iron scraps and filings in the soil, round the roots of the tree, will have similar effect, but not so quick and thorough. Driven in the tree the sap at once begins the work.

**NEW FIRM—DURBOROW & Co.**—Our enterprising and well-known neighbor John C. Durborow has taken into partnership with him, Mr. Rowland R. Hayward, another popular and energetic business man, in the Farm Implement, Fertilizer and Seed trade. The new firm will enlarge their business with all the best and improved articles to suit the increasing demands of the public, and they will give fair and prompt attention to all orders in their line.

The new cotton factory at Quitman, Georgia, is paying forty per cent on the cost of the mill.

**Farm Implements, Seeds, &c.**

In no city of the Union can a better variety or quality of all the seeds, tools, implements, fertilizers, &c., required by farmers and nurserymen, be obtained than in Baltimore; nor can a more liberal and honorable class of dealers, in those articles, be found in any city, and the same remark may, in truth, be made in regard to the other classes of business men in Baltimore, generally.

The principal dealers in the articles above named, required by farmers, are the following:

Cromwell & Congdon, John C. Durborow & Co., John Bullock & Son, R. Sinclair & Co., A. G. Mott, Thomas Norris & Son, Klinefelter Bros., J. J. Turner & Co., R. W. L. Rasin & Co., Symington Bros. & Co., Slingluff & Co., Baugh & Sons, Burns & Sloan, Samuel Feast & Sons, John Feast, A. L. Black, R. J. Halliday, M. Perine & Sons, Moro Phillips, E. G. Edwards & Co., Samuel Townsend & Son, E. Whitman & Sons, with some others. We will not occupy space to name all these places of business, but they can be found in the advertising columns of this paper.

**COARSE VICTUALS AND DESSERT.**—A friend asks why the Horticultural head is placed toward the last end of the magazine, and the Chat with ladies receives the same disposition.

That's an easy conundrum to answer. The Colonel says, it's done on the principle that we eat the coarse victuals first and the sweet meats afterward, and then "save the best of the wine to last of the feast."

**A LARGE CHEAP BOOK.**—The MARYLAND FARMER, for one year, makes a volume of 386 pages of useful and varied matter, which costs the subscriber only \$1.50; or, in clubs, only \$1.00; more new, useful and entertaining matter than can be had in almost any other manner. Back numbers, nicely bound, will be furnished to those wishing for \$1.50, and the required postage to carry it; or, it may be sent by express, as may be desired.

**WHERE WE GET GOOD MEALS.**—We know, for we have been there, and always came away well satisfied, that no better fare than is served at the *Malby House*, Pratt Street, opposite our office, need be desired.

And in Washington, D. C., at *Walter Evens'* house, in 8th Street, opposite the Post Office, nice meals, well served, and at reasonable prices can be had.

*Millikens'*, corner of E and 10th Streets, in the same city, keep one of the best places to spend a few days that can be desired—good fare and moderate charges.

## LADIES DEPARTMENT.

## A CHAT WITH THE LADIES FOR DECEMBER.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

The flowers I saw in the wild wood,  
Have since dropped their beautiful leaves,  
And many dear friends of my childhood,  
Have slumbered for years in their graves,  
But the bloom of the flowers I remember,  
Though their smiles I shall never more see,  
For the cold, chilly winds of December  
Stole my flowers, my companions, from me.

The roses may bloom on the morrow,  
And many dear friends I have won,  
But my heart can part with but sorrow,  
When I think of the ones that are gone.  
'Tis no wonder that I broken-hearted  
And stricken with sorrow should be,  
For we have met, we have loved, we have parted,  
My flowers, my companions, and me.

How dark looks this world, and how dreary,  
When we part from the ones that we love,  
But there's rest for the faint and the weary,  
And friends meet with lost ones above;  
But in Heaven I can but remember,  
When from earth my proud soul shall be free,  
That no chilly winds of December,  
Shall steal my companions from me.

These touching lines, aptly headed *Faded Flowers*, by an unknown writer, reminds us of the close of the year, and recall through the dying throes of nature, the loss of friends during the past. The leaves and flowers have departed, but we are not hopelessly disconsolate, for we feel sure that at the times appointed by the Infinite Power they will again return in all their beauty and glory, as some day, we shall see, face to face, in exalted attributes, those loved friends whom we have seen, like the leaves, fall around us, and whom we mourned, though we felt they were happier than those they left behind. The death of vegetation in autumn, and its return to life in spring; the seed sown in autumn, which, out of its corruption, sends forth a vigorous plant, are convincing and beautiful illustrations that the Almighty has set before us to impress the truth of the immortality of the soul—that it never dies, but will, like the sown grain, some day resume life, when "the mortal shall put on immortality."

In turning from the grave to the gay, as I promised in my last, young ladies, we will chat about our home sports and playful amusements, or rather, let us say our pastimes to "kill time" as the phrase goes. First of all, I hope you have followed my advice in my last chat with you, and provided hanging baskets and flowers in pots and cuttings in boxes, for your delectation this winter. You should also have a pet bird or squirrel, or fish in a bowl, or an aquarium to look after, and a pony to ride in good weather or drive in snowy season. Provide yourselves with Battledore and Shuttlecock, the Graces and dumb-bells. Get all the new music, and practice one or more hours per day. Have some pretty pigeons to feed and make tame, that they come to you on call, and eat from the glass dish in your hands. Read the books heretofore suggested; also procure and study that gem of a little book for young people—"The Language of flowers," which was reviewed and commended in the last number of the *Maryland Farmer*.

The sweet poet *Percival* says of the Language of Flowers:

In Eastern lands they talk in flowers,  
And they tell in a garland, their loves and cares;  
Each blossom that blooms in their garden bowers  
On its leaves a mystic language bears.

The *Rose* is a sign of joy and love,  
Young blushing love in its earliest dawn;  
And the mildness that suits the gentle dove,  
From the *myrtle's* snowy flower is drawn.

Then gather a wreath from the garden bowers,  
And tell the wish of thy heart in flowers.

Interesting games that also enlighten the mind are found in geographical dissected maps, in bird cards, in philosophical cards with questions and answers, in counting cards. These furnish amusement and instruction at the same time. There is no harm in chess, backgammon or whist with playing cards. These games refresh the weary body, yet exercise the higher intellectual qualities of the mind and settle it down, if too light and airy, to sober seriousness. Even Jack Straws teach nimbleness in the use of the fingers, and how much can be done by a prompt action, regulated by extreme gentleness.

Should the weather be suitable, and there be a sheet of water, large or small, in your proximity, be sure when it is sufficiently frozen to be safe, indulge in skating; it is one of the most healthy and graceful, as well as beautifying exercises ladies can partake of. You may well dispense with rouge or powder after an hour's brisk skating. I trust this last soft impeachment is not attributable to any young country ladies, for whose benefit I am trying to write this fatherly epistle.

Play Croquet whenever the ground will permit.

Do all these things, and practice what I advised in my Chat last month, and time will not hang heavy on you, even on "rainy days."

As the rigors of winter approach, see if you cannot devise some way to make a lone widow, a sick neighbor or helpless orphan, more comfortable, or, for the time, more happy, by some substantial gift or little present of your own handiwork, or from the savings of your abundance, which you otherwise might spend in worship of Fashion—Oh! how happy you would feel at Christmas by the secret thought that you had made one fellow being happy for a moment.

Dear ladies, you have honored me by reading my Chats monthly for some years past, let me, in advance of time, extend to you a hearty holiday greeting—a merry Christmas! I have done my best to contribute to your home comforts, and trust I have earned a hold on your friendly consideration. My monthly Chat has been to me a source of very pleasant recreation, and I trust it has not been irksome to any one of you, and hope it has been of benefit and enjoyment to some. I should be particularly happy to know that my efforts have won the approval of "partial beauty," for as justly says the poet, without her smiles man would be "a world without the sun."

At Christmas, festoon your houses with the holly, emblematic plant of the season, and hang up the *mistletoe* with the holly wreaths, that words of love may be whispered low, only heard by the cheering green leaves and flaming red berries, emblems of warm affection and of love, "unfading as the rose of Eden."



## NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

*Gardening for Pleasure.*—Received from the Publishers, Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York.

The author of this attractive and most useful work, Mr. Peter Henderson, has a wide reputation as the author of "Gardening for Profit," and "Practical Floriculture," two books which have had a circulation unprecedented in the history of works treating upon such subjects. It is truly, as its title page declares, a guide to the amateur in the fruit, vegetable and flower garden, with full directions for the greenhouse, conservatory and window-garden, &c. The rules for the successful cultivation of window-plants and management of hanging baskets, propagation of plants and flowers by the various processes, are very few, and the whole method plainly told. We look on it as the most valuable work ever issued, for imparting practical knowledge to young and old amateurs in pleasure gardening. With this guide none can fail of satisfactory success in this pleasant field of recreation. The price, post-paid, is only \$1 50 from the publishers.

## THE SEMI-TROPICAL.

This is a new monthly magazine, published at Jacksonville, Florida, Chas. W. Blew, with Ex-Governor HARRISON REED, as editor. It is a large, handsome Journal, of 128 pages, very neatly printed, containing much ably written matter.

In addition to occasional letters from tourists, on the air, soil and productions of Florida, we are now to have more practical information from Floridians themselves. Their medium will be THE SEMI-TROPICAL Magazine. We wish this venture abundant success. From many years acquaintance with Governor Reed, we know him to be an able and versatile writer.

The *Composing Stick*, a very beautiful little magazine, printed on rose-tinted paper, with typography in the highest style of the art; devoted to the interests of printers and publishers: Cleveland, Ohio.

The *Lynchburg Virginian* has purchased the *Republican*, and the two are merged in the former, making an able and valuable daily for that region; C. W. BUTTON, Editor.

*Dental Journal.*—We have received the 7th No. of the *American Journal of Dental Science*. It contains a large number of able articles, original and selected, on the subject of Dental Surgery, and other miscellaneous subjects.

## New Advertisements.

Chas. S. Taylor.....Berkshire Swine.  
F. J. Sage.....Good Vinegar.  
Dr. O. Phelps Brown.....Employment.  
Prof. J. Wilkinson.....Gulf Stream Dairy System.  
E. Whitman & Sons.....Seeds, Implements, &c.  
James Vick.....Flower & Vegetable Guide.  
Detroit Seed Co.....Floral Guide, 1876.  
D. M. Ferry & Co.....Seed Annual for 1876.  
J. H. Gregory.....Seed Catalogue.  
J. C. Durborow.....Agricultural Implements.  
Chas. M. Stieff.....Planos.  
Jlitz Auger Co.....Well Augers and Drills.  
L. J. Miller.....Feed Mill.  
Wm. Turner.....Farm for sale.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the November No. of our paper we unintentionally neglected to notice the new advertisers in our columns.

F. K. Phoenix, an old and reliable fruit grower and florist, now of Bloomington, Ills., advertise his Bulbs and Catalogues.

Ellwanger & Barry, long established, reliable nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y., advertise Trees of various kinds.

Davidson & Co., New York, advertise their Stud Book; and those acquainted with it, speak very highly of it.

R. H. Hodgson, Chester Co, Pa., advertises Chester White Hogs; his stock is highly appreciated by all who have raised it.

E. R. Cochran, Middletown, Del., advertises a very fine Alderney Bull Calf.

The Maryland Poultry Association give notice of their Third Annual Meeting in this city, to take place on the 3d—7th of January. It will be a very fine affair.

In this No. of the *Farmer*, James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., gives notice of his very beautiful Quarterly Guide, for Growers of Flowers and Vegetables.

F. J. Sage advertises how to make Vinegar in a short time.

L. J. Miller advertises his splendid Farm and Feed Mills.

The Detroit Seed Co., Detroit, Mich., have issued their New Floral Guide for 1876. It surpasses anything of the kind yet published by them, and they are offering it free by mail to all applicants. If you want a handsome Floral work and reliable seeds write to them.

D. M. Ferry & Co.—Our readers will welcome the advertisement of D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, Mich. Their Seed Annual for 1876 far surpasses their previous numbers. This firm, one of the largest in the Seed business, needs no endorsement from us.

J. H. Gregory advertises his New Catalogue of reliable Seeds, his famous "Marblehead" Squash among them.

J. C. Durborow & Co., a new firm in Farm Implements, Seeds and Fertilizers, are prepared to give fullest satisfaction to all customers.

C. M. Stieff advertises his Grand, Square and Upright Planos; best in the market.

Rev. H. A. Neltz, Millersburg, Pa., advertises a fine lot of good breeds of Poultry, worthy of attention.

Wm. Parry, Cinnaminson, N. J., advertises a variety of rare Shrubbery and other Plants. He is a reliable and experienced grower.

The New York *Weekly Tribune* is advertised; it always speaks for itself.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is advertised; it is a whole encyclopedia of useful knowledge.

J. Cook, Carroll P. O., gives notice of Splendid Strawberries.

Chas. S. Taylor, Burlington, N. J., has for sale Superior Berkshire Swine.

Dr. O. Phelps Brown wants 1000 Agents at Pleasant Work.

Prof. J. Wilkinson, advertises his admirable and popular Gulf Stream Dairy System.

E. Whitman & Sons, Seeds, Fertilizers, Agricultural Implements, &c.

Mr. Wm. Turner advertises Fine Farm for sale.

# THE MARYLAND FARMER

A FIRST-CLASS

MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

PUBLISHED BY

EZRA WHITMAN,

Office, 145 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

**\$1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.**

## Plans--Propositions--Business For 1876.

The present year has nearly closed, and we hope all of our subscribers will renew their subscriptions, and at the same time induce one or more of their neighbors to join with them and also take the MARYLAND FARMER, the coming year; it will cost no more for a money order to pay for several copies than for one copy; and with increased number of subscribers we shall increase the matter and value of the paper.

As an inducement to our friends to make an effort to increase the circulation of the FARMER in their respective neighborhoods, we will send them the paper for the coming year for \$1.25, if they will send us one new subscriber at \$1.50; and we will send them five papers for \$5.00 cash.

All subscribers will bear in mind that they are free from the expense of postage, which they were subjected to formerly; and that now publishers have to endure all that expense, which is heavy.

To any one who will get up a package of five, and send us \$5.00, we will send a sixth copy for the year free.

Any one who will send us five names, with the money, at \$1.50 each, we will send them any other agricultural magazine worth \$2.50 per year.

Postmasters and others, who solicit subscribers, and send us the names, may retain fifty cents, and send us \$1 for each subscriber.

Always give the name of your Post Office, County and State, plainly written, at the head of your letter, and of the place to be sent.

Specimen numbers will be sent free to any

## Granges and Clubs.

For clubs of five or more, the MARYLAND FARMER will be sent for \$1 each; this offer is specially useful to Granges and Farmer's Clubs. We shall gladly publish the proceedings of such associations if they will send us brief reports of their doings. Farmers and Fruit Growers will favor us by sending brief statements of their experiments and successes, for the benefit of other readers.

## You can if you will.

Most of our subscribers can send us one more new one; and many can get up clubs of five, or ten or twenty; and make a little pocket or pin money by it, which we hope they will do.

## To Business Men.

If you want your business known, and to find customers everywhere, ADVERTISE in the MARYLAND FARMER, which is taken and read in nearly every State in the Union.

## How to Send Money.

In sending small amounts, send either a Money Order or Registered Letter. Large amounts may be sent by Express, or by draft, payable to our order.

## Grand Advertising Medium.

The Managers of the

**Maryland Farmer.**

Printed at 145 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland, are making vigorous efforts to still further increase the circulation of this old and





# BALTIMORE MARKETS--DEC. 1.

Prepared for the "Maryland Farmer" by GILLMORE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 159 W. Pratt st.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

ASHES.—Pots \$5.50@6.00.

BEESEXAX.—30@31 cts.

BROOM CORN.—8@12 cts.

COFFEE.—Firm. Prices range from 19@23 cts. for ordinary to choice, gold duty paid.

COTTON.—Market dull.—Ordinary, 12 cts; Good Ordinary 12½ cts; Low Middling, 12½ cts; Middling, 13 cts; Good Middling, 13½ cts; Middling Fair, 13½ cts.

EGGS.—Market easy.—Fresh lots at 29@30 cents per doz.

FERTILIZERS.—No change to note. We quote:  
 Peruvian Guano.....\$66 ½ ton of 2000 Lbs  
 Turner's Excelsior.....50 ½ ton "  
 Turner's Ammo. S. Phos.....45 ½ ton "  
 E. F. Coe's Ammo. S. Phos.....55 ½ ton "  
 Rasin & Co., S. Soluble Sea Island Guano 50 ½ ton "  
 Rasin & Co., Ground Bone and Meat. " "  
 Rasin & Co., Ammonia, Potash and Bone Phosphate of Lime....." "  
 Zell's Ammon. Bone Super-Phos.....45 ½ ton "  
 Flour of Bone.....60 ½ ton "  
 John Bullock & Sons Pure G'd Bone. 45 ½ ton "  
 Whitman's phosphate.....50 ½ ton "  
 Bone Dust.....45 ½ ton "  
 Dissolved Bones.....60 ½ ton "  
 Missouri Bone Meal.....47 ½ ton "  
 New Jersey Ground Bone.....40 ½ ton "  
 Moro Phillips' Super-Phosphate Lime 50 ½ ton "  
 "A A" Mexican Guano.....30 ½ ton "  
 "A" do do.....30 ½ ton "  
 Plaster.....\$1.75 ½ bbl.

FRUITS DRIED.—Cherries, 00@22 cents; Blackberries, 10@11 ct; Whortleberries, 13@14 cts; Raspberries, 00@23 cts; Peaches, peeled, bright, 16@20 cts; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 11@12 cts; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 9@10 cts; Apples, sliced, bright, 12@13 cts; Apples, quarters, bright, 9@10 cts.

FLOUR.—Market Fine—Super \$4.50@5.50; Extra 5.75@6.00; Western Family 6.50@6.10; Choice family, \$6.25@6.75.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Fair to choice, white, 73@75; fair to choice, red 1.10@1.40. Corn—Southern, white 75@78—Yellow do 73@75—Western mixed 65@66 cts. Oats—62@65 cts.

HAY AND STRAW.—Timothy Hay, at \$23@27 per ton; Rye Straw \$16@17; Oat Straw \$11@12; Wheat Straw \$9 00@10 00. Clover \$16@17.

HIDES.—Dull—Green 8@9 cts.; Dry salted 10@11 cts.; Dry Flint 12@13 cts.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon Shoulders, 10@10½ cts.; Clear Rib Sides, 14 cts.; S. C. Hams, 15½@16 cts.

POTATOES.—Irish 5¢@60¢ per Bushel.

RICE.—Carolina and Louisiana, 7½@8½ cts.

SALT.—Ground Alum \$1.15@1.25; Fine \$2 10@2.15 per sack; Turks Island 35@40 cts. per bushel.

WHISKEY.—\$1.17@1.20 per gallon.



is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine illustrations, and four Chromo Plates of Flowers, beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 35 cents in paper covers; 65 cents bound in elegant cloth.

Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y. dec-1t

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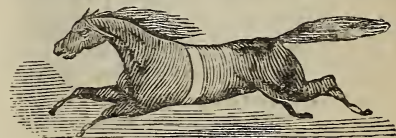
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## Orange Co. Stud Book.



Gives the history of all Stallions of note raised in Orange County, N. Y.; the system of breeding colts by the best breeders; the author, a native breeder of Orange County of over 20 years' veterinary practice; gives his great secret of locating disease or lameness with as much certainty as if the horse owned a glass. The book contains a full and complete list of cures for crib and wind-suckers, sprains and ring-bone, quarter cracks, and hoof-bound horses, poll evil, fistulas, founder and splints, contracted hoofs, scratches, worms, broken knees, blind staggers, distemper, wounds, thrush-heaves, stiff shoulders and spring halt; how to make an old horse appear and feel young; to give him a sleek and glossy appearance; to put a star on his forehead, or to spot him like a circus horse; to properly shoe a horse; to make a diseased and unsound horse appear sound and kind; to feel well when he has lost his appetite; to tell his age; to make slow horses fast, and fast horses faster; to break a horse from rubbing his tail; how to cure all the disease the horse is heir to. It should be in the hands of every owner and breeder, as Orange County is the nursery of good horses. It is worthy of a large sale.—Middletown, (Orange County) Press. Mailed for \$1. 3 copies for \$2 50. Address

## DAVIDSON & CO.

P. O. Box 2296, No. 86 Nassau Street, N. Y. nov-3t

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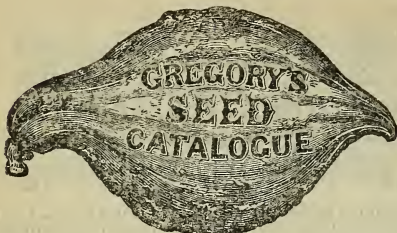
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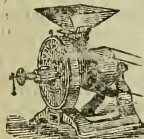
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Six White Leghorn Hens, No. 1, Birds, for \$12.  
 1 Trio White Bantams, ordinary brds, for \$3.  
 3 Hens, 4 Pullets, Golden Poland—very fine high priced birds, for the seven, \$15.

### ALSO CRUSHED BONE FOR POULTRY.

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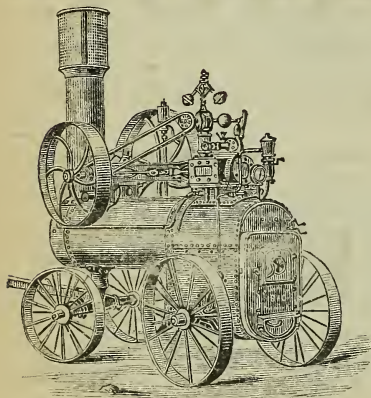
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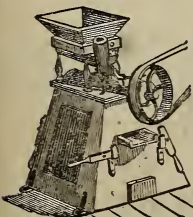
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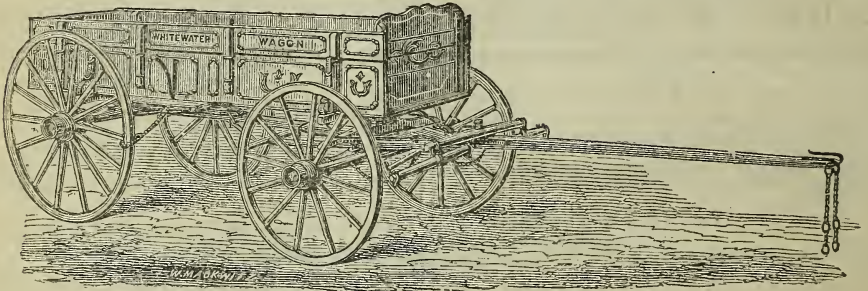
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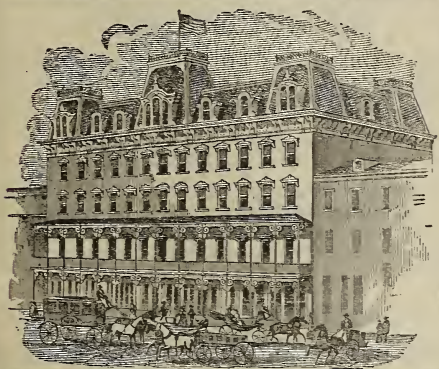
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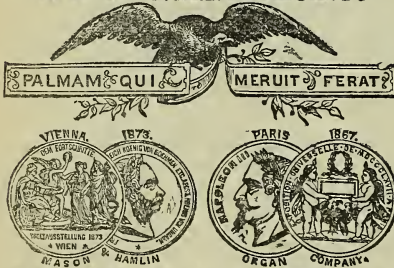


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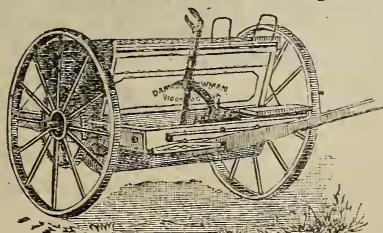
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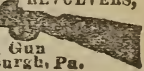
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TREBLE SILVER-PLATED WARE OF NEW DESIGNS,

TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.

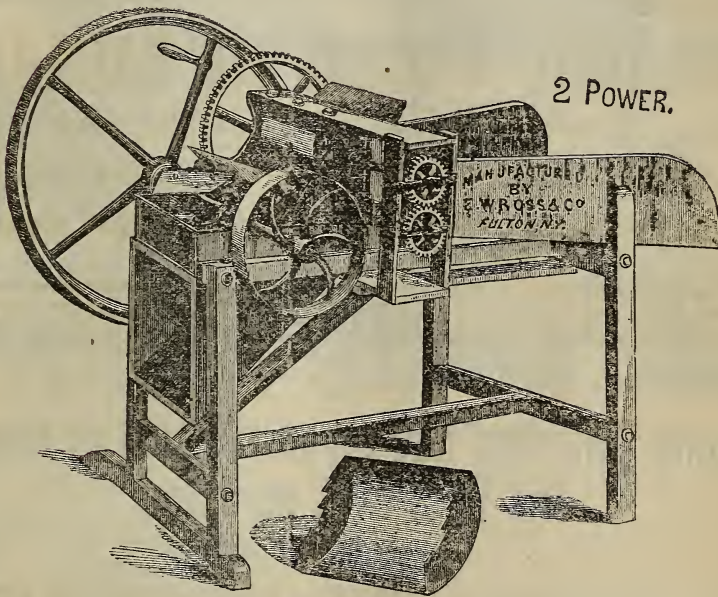
Our Silverware, made on the premises, and of the Finest Standard Silver, all of which we offer at the lowest prices, at

Dec-ly

No. 135 W. Baltimore St., near Calvert St., Baltimore

# THE CUMING'S IMPROVED FEED CUTTER.

**The Only Perfect Machines**  
FOR CUTTING HAY, STRAW, STALKS,  
AND ALL KINDS OF FODDER.



We make Six Sizes, with capacity from 500 lbs. to 3 tons per hour.

The CUMING'S CUTTERS are fifteen years ahead of all other makes. Fifteen years ago they were what other cutters are now, that is, geared cutters. The Cuming's are not geared, receiving the power direct upon the knives.

The No. 1 has three knives, all other sizes four.

The machines are made from the choicest material and perfectly finished, and are well known in the North and West, and can now be had in all the principal cities and towns of Pennsylvania, Maryland and the South. Send for circulars to

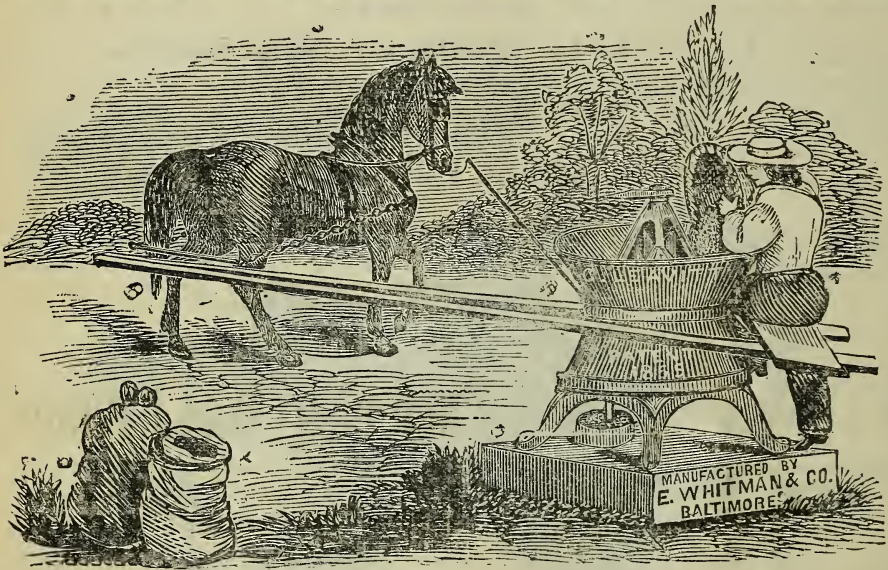
**E. W. ROSS & CO., Sole Manufacturers,**

decly

**Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y.**



FARMERS WISHING to ECONOMIZE should BUY A  
"YOUNG AMERICA"  
CORN AND COB MILL.



The only Mill that has stood the test of time, and  
the Best ever invented.

Corn and Cobs ground up together possess as much nutriment as "ship stuff," "mill feed," and other ground food usually mixed with cut hay for feeding to cattle, and is eaten as readily by stock. In many instances, (particularly in the South, where hay is held at high prices), a farmer having much stock to feed can save the price of a mill in one winter. It will also grind shelled corn out of which meal fine enough for table use can be sifted. The grinding plates will last for years, and when worn out, can be renewed at small cost. It is one of the most desirable articles ever included in a farmer's stock of agricultural implements.

PRICE \$50.

*E. WHITMAN & SONS,*  
145 and 147 Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

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**BUY ONLY THE BEST**

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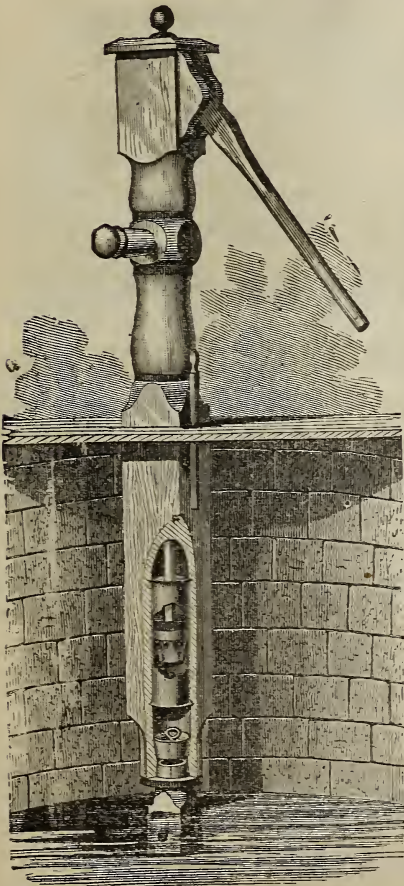
**Over 10,000 Sold**

From Our Store in 3 Years.

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**THE BEST FARM PUMP EVER MADE.**

---



**WHITMAN'S  
METAL LINED  
Cucumber Wood Pumps.**

---

These Pumps have proven themselves to be the best made, least liable to get out of order, the best working and most durable and desirable Farm Pumps ever made. We have come in competition with nearly every other Cucumber Pump made in the country, and the verdict is, invariably, that the Whitman Pump is far superior to all others. They are suitable for wells of any depth up to 100 feet, and our prices are, when the quality of the goods is considered, less than that of any other Pump made.

**W. E. WHITMAN & SONS, BALTIMORE.**

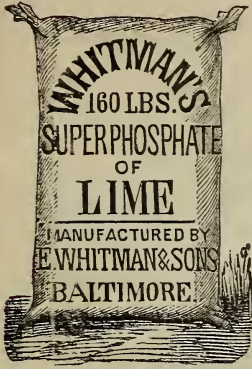


Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer

**No. 54 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.**

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

# PURE FERTILIZERS.



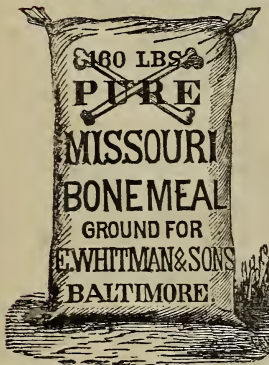
## WHITMAN'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

Manufactured only by E. WHITMAN & SONS,  
IS THE  
MOST RELIABLE PHOSPHATE IN THE MARKET.

Price \$50 Per Ton, in Sacks, of 160 pounds each.

# MISSOURI BONE MEAL.

*Its Superior an Impossibility.*



Analysis :    Ammonia..... 4.28  
                  Bone Phosphate of Lime.....49.51

Which is the highest analysis yielded by pure bone. The largest particles are smaller than timothy seed.

Price \$48 Per Ton, in Sacks of 160 lbs. each.

### CAUTION!

As some parties are offering as MISSOURI BONE MEAL other than the genuine article, we caution all persons that none is genuine unless the bags are branded as shown in the accompanying cut. Our Trade Mark is copyrighted, and we take the entire production of the Mill, and all infringements upon our copyright will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. This article is perfectly pure, and has made a reputation for excellence never equaled by any Bone offered in this market. We do not claim that Bones ground in Missouri are any better than others, but we do claim that the Bone ground by our MILL is perfectly pure, and in unusually fine condition. "Missouri Bone Meal" is a name that we gave to designate this particular article; and to keep other dealers from palming off their goods upon those desiring the genuine Missouri Bone Meal, we have had our Trade Mark copyrighted.

# New Jersey Ground Bone.

PRICE \$40 PER TON.

We have sold hundreds of tons of this Bone, and it has invariably given satisfaction. Peruvian Guano, South Carolina Bone (fine ground or dissolved,) Plaster, Sulphuric Acid, Potash, Sulphate of Soda, Nitrate of Soda; and all kinds of Fertilizer materials always on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices.

## E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Dealers in Agricultural Implements and Garden Seeds,

145 & 147 W. PRATT ST., Baltimore, Md.



# BELL - AIR FOR SALE. Grape Vines.

This is an elegant estate in the Forest of Prince George's County, Maryland, within half a mile of Collington Station, on the Baltimore & Potomac Rail Road. The land lies rolling, well watered and wooded, with plenty of fine timber. The soil is fertile and susceptible of being easily and cheaply made very productive. It is adapted to the growth of tobacco, the cereals, grass and fruits. Fine orchards of young bearing trees are "already on it. The dwelling is a large, very substantial, elegant structure of English brick and in English style, with a large green house attached, and a well laid out flower and kitchen garden on either side; in part surrounded by a brick wall and sunken fence, with high embankment. A beautiful bowling green stretches from the rear door of the hall to the sunken fence, overlooking what was once a deer-park, in which is low ground with a bold stream, easily converted, at small cost, into a magnificent fish pond, and affording ice and skating pond in winter, and for boating in summer; or it can be made a fine meadow. A beautiful drive of three-quarters of a mile reaches the station on Rail Road. Before the front door is a splendid lawn, 200 yards wide and 400 long, bordered by two double rows of immense tulip trees, forming shaded walks and a drive in the centre; this noted avenue is widely known as Bell-Air "Poplar Walk." A Protestant Episcopal Church and a Roman Catholic Church, are within two miles; a Public School, Post Office and a first-class Country Store, each within half a mile of the house. Blacksmith and wheelwright's shop close to the farm, with grist and saw mills at convenient distances. The society of the neighborhood is as elegant and refined as any to be found in America, while the citizens are distinguished for hospitality and generous treatment to strangers.

No better location in a healthy region can be found, and in the hands of a capitalist would prove a great speculation. It is peculiarly suited to any gentleman who desires a splendid country seat full of historic memories connected with the early history of the State, having been first settled by Gov. Ogle. It is within 60 or 70 minutes ride, on a Railroad, of Baltimore or Washington or Annapolis. Any person could attend to business or "pleasure" daily in the day, breakfasting and supping at Bell-Air.

Very healthy. There was not a death in the house in 10 years, and in the meantime, a son of Gov. Ogle lived there and reared 14 children, without losing one while they remained at Bell-Air. Title clear.

Those who wish to purchase will please apply to either of the following: W. W. Bowie, Maryland Farmer Office, 145 W. Pratt Street; J. H. Ferguson, Esq., Baltimore; Henry A. Taylor, Esq., Warsaw, Richmond County, Va., or to Gen. Thos. T. Munford, Lynchburg, Va. Terms easy, and price low. oct-31

## WYOMING MONTHLY

# LOTTERY

Draws on the 30th of each month. By authority of the Legislature. \$275,000 in Cash Prizes, 1 Chance in 5, Tickets, \$1 each, or 10 for \$5, leaving \$5 to be deducted from the prizes after the drawing. Full particulars sent free.

Address J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyoming nov-31

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A very fine Thoroughbred ALDERNEY BULL CALF, ten week old. Weighs over 300 pounds. Price \$50 in money, or will exchange for Pigs or Sheep.

E. R. COCHRAN.

nov-11

MIDDLETOWN, DEL

**\$57 60** AGENTS' PROFITS per week. Will prove it or forfeit \$500. New articles just patented. Sample sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, New York. aug-11

**AMSDEN'S JUNE PEACH.** Earliest in the world. Best Market Peach. Circulars and prices free. Buds, \$2 per 100; \$10 per 1,000. Address E. Y. TEAS, RICHMOND, IND. aug-61

## LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA.

Quality Extra. Low Prices. Price List Free.

aug-91

T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

## FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,



Will cure or prevent Disease.

ESTABLISHED 1816.

## CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

63 NORTH HOWARD ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Dealers in

## FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

would call special attention to their splendid stock of Dress Goods, Linen Goods, Embroideries, Laces, and Hosiery; the best assortment of Mourning Goods in the city.

### SAMPLES SENT FREE!

All orders amounting to \$20.00 or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express, but parties whose orders are not accompanied by the money, and having their goods sent C. O. D., must pay for return of the money.

mar-17

## The Green House,

West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

## J. & B. L. WAGNER,

PROPRIETORS.

This RESTAURANT is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The BAR is filled with the finest of all kinds of LIQUORS. The TABLES are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacy that land and water furnish, in

## BIRDS, GAME, FISH, FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travellers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

The Proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy, and will do their best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors. jan-17.

